The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Cheering Reports from the Great West.

Immense Republican Gatherings in Indiana.

Outrages by the Kuklux Klan in Tennessee.

Tennessee Republicans Organizing for Victory in November.

INDIANA.

The Political Situation—The Jews for Gen. Grant—Curious Political Debate—Democratic Convert to Blairism—The Next Legislature—Senator Doolittle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Friday, Aug. 28, 1868.

The most cheering reports concerning the political situation reach us from all parts of the State. Especially good is the news from our "Egyptian" districts. The immense Republican meetings held during the last few days in the three Southern Congressional Districts, (Evansville, New-Albany and Lawrenceburg,) where the Democrats used to be strongest, and where they have hitherto expected to make heavy gains, owing to the fact that a comparatively large number of the Republican voters there are natives of Southern States or descendants of Southern men, have shown, in the most unmistakable manner, that the Republican vote in those Southern districts will not fall short of what it was two years ago.

THE ISRAELITES FOR GRANT AND COLFAX.

One of the most interesting features of the canvass in Southern Indiana is the enthusiasm with which prominent Israelites declare their determination to support GRANT and COLFAX. These intelligent Israelites deem themselves in duty bound to protest in the most emphatic manner against the intrigues of the demagogues who try to enlist their sympathies for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, by instigating them against Gen. GRANT. Nowhere in Indiana had these demagogues worked more desperately than in Evansville, where there is a very strong and wealthy Jewish element. Fancy, therefore, the rage and disappointment of the Democratic intriguers, when, on Tuesday last, one of the most prominent Israelites of Evansville, Mr. ISAAC HENMANN, caused a splendid GRANT and COLFAX pole to be raised in front of his residence. A very large crowd was present, and none of the spectators displayed more enthusiasm than the numerous Republican Israelites who participated in the interesting ceremony.

BETS.

Let me remark in this connection that the wealthy Terre Haute Jew, who, two weeks ago, offered to bet $10,000, three to one, that GRANT and COLFAX would be elected, has not found any adherent of SEYMOUR and BLAIR willing to accept this exceedingly liberal wager. In former Presidential campaigns the Indiana Democrats were profuse in their offers to bet on their champions. In 1860 they lost hundreds of thousands of dollars by the defeat of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and even in 1864 they staked heavy sums on Gen. MCCLELLAN. But in 1868 the Democrats of Indiana show as much aversion to risking any money on their Presidential candidates, as if every one of them were a Methodist preacher, notwithstanding the innumerable wagers which the Republicans offer them at heavy odds.

CURIOUS POLITICAL DEBATE.

A very singular political debate was held on Saturday last, at Oxford, in this (Seventh) Congressional District, between Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, the Republican candidate for Congress, and Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON, his Democratic opponent. It was considered the height of imprudence on the part of Gen. MANSON to accept the challenge of Mr. ORTH, who is vastly superior to him as a public speaker and debater, and no one wondered when it was announced that the General would meet Mr. ORTH but once on the stump, and that at the small town of Oxford, in Benton County, some twenty miles from the railroad. The debate itself was, perhaps, the most curious ever held in any political campaign. Mr. ORTH made the opening speech of an hour's duration. Gen MANSON then took the stand to speak for an hour and a half. He began amid profound silence, the whole audience being exceedingly anxious to hear how he would meet the arguments of the experienced orator who had preceded him; but great was the general astonishment when it turned out that Gen. MANSON, instead of replying to the points made by his opponent, delivered a speech which he had evidently learned by heart, and which, there is reason to believe, had been prepared for him by a Democratic journalist. He had little to say in this speech about the issues of the campaign, and, in fact, did not allude to anything of what Mr. ORTH had said. The Democrats in the audience were exceedingly disappointed, and they were very glad that Mr. ORTH had but fifteen minutes' time for replying to Gen. MANSON. With all his lack of ability, the latter may run slightly ahead of the State ticket, though there is no prospect of his election. He did excellent service during the war, both as commander of the Tenth Indiana regiment, and as Brigadier-General; and he is quite popular with his old soldiers, many of whom are Republicans. Still the General, whose great weakness is his constant hankering after office, has foolishly declared during the present campaign that the North, and not the South, caused the war, and has placed himself on about the same revolutionary stand-point as FRANK P. BLAIR, so that the support which he will receive at the hands of the Republican soldiers will hardly amount to much. I still think that ORTH's majority will not be less than fifteen hundred.

A DEMOCRATIC CONVERT TO BLAIRISM.

Hon. JOSEPH E. MCDONALD, the Democratic candidate for Governor in the campaign of 1864, and heretofore generally considered one of the most sensible and moderate leaders of the Indiana Democracy, has created a great sensation by the revolutionary and Blairish tone of the speeches which he has delivered during the last few weeks. The cause of his sudden conversion to Blairism, I think, is to be found in the fact that Mr. MCDONALD is a candidate for United States Senator. Now, a large majority of the Democratic candidates for our next State Senate and House of Representatives are Sons of Liberty and extremists of the worst kind. The secret Democratic league, a mere continuation of the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty, is again in full blast, and it looks very much as if these nominations for the Legislature are the result of some preconcerted movement of this powerful secret organization. In case the Democrats succeed in electing a majority of the members of the next Legislature, Senator HENDRICKS, who is a candidate for reëlection, will stand no chance at the hands of that majority, inasmuch as they consider him by far too moderate; and hence, Mr. MCDONALD has suddenly been converted to the charming doctrines of Gen. BLAIR's Brodhead letter. MCDONALD's revolutionary speeches, however, will avail him nothing; for, in case the next Indiana Legislature should be Democratic, it would send neither HENDRICKS nor MCDONALD, but LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN to the United States Senate.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The election of such a Legislature would be a sad blow to the best interests of the State. One of its first steps would be the repeal of our school law and the abolition of our Free School system, which, imperfect as it is, is an eyesore to the Democrats; and Messrs. MILLIGAN, COFFROTH, HANNA and other Democratic leaders have already declared on the stump that the Democratic Party was bound to put a stop to these "abominable" free schools. Fortunately there is little or no prospect of the Democrats carrying the next Legislature. At the Republican headquarters the election of at least two-thirds of the Republican candidates for the State Senate and Assembly is confidently looked for.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

It is extremely sad that a man like Senator DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, should lend his assistance and influence to the malignant Copperheads of Indiana. He has delivered a number of speeches in Northern and Central Indiana, but, on the whole, met with but very little encouragement. He found the enthusiasm of the Republicans in COLFAX's district running very high, and further south, where his audiences were somewhat better attended, he found that all his appeals to Conservative Republicans were utterly wasted, the latter having long since come out like one man in favor of GRANT and COLFAX. The Senator commits in his speeches the anachronism of trying to prove that President JOHNSON was right and Congress wrong, abuses the negroes, and pitches into Gen. GRANT, all of which is not calculated to make a favorable impression on the people of Northern and Central Indiana.

W. C.

TENNESSEE.

Shameful Outrages Upon Republicans—Prospects of the Election—Condition of Different Counties—Immigration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

More than 250 persons have within the last three weeks sworn before a Committee of the Tennessee Legislature, that they and other Republicans—white and black—have been subjected to the most shameful outrages; that they have been whipped, and their neighbors outraged, and in some cases murdered; that some of them have had their feet roasted at fires to make them reveal the hiding places of other Unionists; that women have been whipped on suspicion of having told who Kuklux were, and others murdered for not revealing the hiding places of their husbands; that in portions of West and Middle Tennessee there has been no safety for Republicans, and that since the New-York Convention there has been a great increase of bitterness against Southern loyalists, and an increased confidence of ex-rebels that they would yet attain all the objects sought by rebellion and secession. This testimony, given before the Committee of the Legislature was presented just about the time when twenty ex-rebel Generals were telling the State Legislature, that they could preserve the peace, and asking the Legislature not to authorize the Governor to send militia into counties where there were complaints of outrages. The Legislature attached more consequence to the complaints of persecuted loyalists than to either the appeals or menaces of men who pride themselves on having been rebels. The members of the Legislature were unanimous that it was the duty of the State above everything else to protect the person and property of even the humblest of its citizens. The outrages became more frequent for a short time, and now they have in a great measure ceased. Some suppose that the hope of influencing the Legislature, so that the militia may not be called out to protect the polls on election day, has induced this sudden change of base. It is, however, stated in well-informed circles that the leaders of the Democratic Party throughout the South have received letters from their Northern auxiliaries which state that a continuance of such outrages before election day will secure the defeat of the Democratic Party in the North and the election of Gen. GRANT. As the Southern leaders know that even the driving out of white Republicans and the terrorizing of blacks will have no permanent effect unless they secure the control of the Federal Government, they appreciate the force of the letters from their Northern coadjutors, and have, it is said, issued orders for a suspension of Kuklux violence until after election day. That such orders have been issued can scarcely be doubted by any one, since the fact is stated by moderate Democrats here, at Tullahoma, Nashville, Maury County and in different parts of West Tennessee. It will not deceive the Legislature, which will pass the bill authorizing the Governor to call out the militia in any county where it may be needed. Whether the ex-rebels will, on election day, insist upon their right to vote, and by outrages and terrorizing prevent white and black Republicans from voting, cannot now be determined, but no Unionist of any intelligence in Tennessee doubts that the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, guaranteeing the support of Federal authority to the schemes of the Southern Democratic leaders, would be followed by the other steps in their programme. These steps are the driving white Radicals out of the State or compelling them to forego the open advocacy of their principles, and then the terrorizing of the blacks and by State laws putting them completely under the control of white ex-rebels. The Kuklux have gone a little too fast. To be sure they have driven out a good many white Radicals, and have so scared the negroes that few of them in many localities will attempt to vote; but these outrages have so checked immigration and killed business that many Conservatives have been obliged to leave the State. The recent census of the scholastic population in Memphis demonstrates this, and driving out white Radicals or terrorizing blacks can avail little if the Federal Executive is controlled by a man in harmony with Congress. The Blair programme of getting a man in the Presidential chair who will thwart the will of a Republican majority in Congress is more desirable to Southern leaders than anything else. Kuklux outrages will cease wholly or in a great degree.

CONDITION OF DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

In Tipton County, where recently it was unsafe for a Union man to open his mouth, there was on last Saturday a large Republican meeting undisturbed. Gen. FORREST has been to Madison County to tell the Kuklux there that they must be more moderate for awhile. The Hardin and Maury County Kuklux, who went into Wayne County recently to assist in killing the Sheriff, got so bad a thrashing that they have been quite quiet ever since. In Lincoln County, GEORGE W. JONES and other leading Democrats are telling Radicals that there is no longer any danger in their returning to their homes. The owner of a large tract of land in Hickman County, who went there recently to sell it, reports that the fellows who drove out Rev. Mr. HASKINS and killed Mrs. MABERRY, are all quiet. Hon. Mr. SPENCE reports all quiet in Rutherford County. Democrats there say it well be so until after election. In Jefferson County Hon. Mr. BUTLER made a long speech to upward of a thousand persons. In Jefferson, Sevier, Union and Claiborne Counties, a number of prominent Democrats will go for GRANT as the only means of saving the country from anarchy and civil war. Throughout East Tennessee the vote for GRANT will be larger than that for BROWNLOW. Thus, in Union County, where BROWNLOW had 650 votes, GRANT will have 800. In the Fifth and Eighth Congressional Districts, there are still rival Republican candidates in the field for Congress.

IMMIGRATION.

There is very little immigration from the North to Middle, and scarcely any to West Tennessee, but the safety of all parts of East Tennessee, as well as the delightful climate and other advantages, attracts numerous settlers. Were the natural advantages, the cheapness of lands, and the security enjoyed in Wayne, McNairy, Perry, and Hardin counties, where there is a large Union majority, generally known, there would be a rush of Northern emigrants thither. These counties have a fertile soil, a delightful climate, and great mineral wealth. Many of the Unionists in these counties were among the most desperate fighters during the war, and the Secessionist hasn't a very pleasant time among them now. About a hundred Pennsylvanians have settled in and about Sneedsville, on the Northwestern Railroad. A Swiss settlement in Grundy County is growing rapidly and going extensively into vine growing and wheat raising. Within the last year perhaps a hundred families from the North have settled in Bradley County. A very fine piece of land, containing four hundred acres, was sold recently in Hamilton County to a Pennsylvanian for $8,000. A good many Northern farmers are settling in East Tennessee, north of Knoxville.

PHILO.

REPUBLICAN VIEWS.

Republican Rally in Buffalo—Speech of Hon. James O. Putnam.

The Republicans of Buffalo had their first grand rally on Thursday evening last, at which Hon. JAMES SHELDEN presided, and speeches were made by Col. FISHER, Hon. JAMES O. PUTNAM and Hon. SETH WAKEMAN. We quote from the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* a portion of the remarks of Mr. PUTNAM, as follows:

The last twenty years of experience in the United States has satisfied me that there is no such thing as order in this Government unless it has its basis upon equal justice to all men, black and white. [Applause.] You may have order established upon some other basis, but it is the Cossack order of the bayonet. It is the order you once found in Russia. It is not the order we expect in a free State. There is no other security for society, and society is recognizing it wherever there is a Government with any tendency to liberal institutions. While aristocracy is growing wise and transforming serfs into men, Democracy is growing demented and would convert men into serfs. While we see the Emperor of Russia leap by a single bound from the old cast-iron policy of a CATHARINE and a PETER to the fresher and better thought of the time, laying anew the foundations of his colossal Empire upon the principle of universal citizenship and equal justice to all men, shall the model Republic of the Western Continent build the foundations of its superstructure over again upon the shifting quicksands, and the quagmires of aristocratic privileges, and the subjection to serfdom of its emancipated masses? God forbid that we shall come to any such pass as this, and be asked for any sacrifice of the great principles for which we fought in 1860, and for which our noble martyred President died! [Applause.]

There are in all Governments two antagonistic principles, ever in conflict, each striving for the ascendency. One is the principle of exclusion, the other is the principle of diffusion. The one is the Tory principle—the exclusive privilege and the divine right of the few to govern the many. The other is the old Whig principle of liberty—for which LOCKE and MILTON wrote; for which HAMPDEN and SIDNEY died. From the revolution which brought WILLIAM of Orange to the throne of England down to the present hour, that principle has been slowly and surely incorporating itself into her laws and institutions. To-day we find that principle at work in England, seeking the emancipation of the oppressed of Ireland—attempting the removal of the yoke of ecclesiastical oppression, which has no apology but its age, and few friends but those who bask in the sunlight of its emoluments and social distinctions. For twenty years we have had these principles in active antagonism. Eight years ago it entered into our Presidential campaign—the principle of slavery and exclusion against the principle of freedom and diffusion. You know the result of that contest. You know what it cost. You see it in the vacant chairs at your fireside, and in the green graves where sleep the brave—our friends, our brothers, our sons, our fathers—in every church-yard from Maine to Florida. You see it in other and fairer aspects. You see it in an unbroken nationality which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from the Polar snows of Alaska to the tropical tides of the Gulf of Mexico, and all dedicated, as we hope and trust in God, forever to freedom. [Applause.] Has the reactionary period come? Has the time come when the Republican Party is to surrender its trust? It may have committed mistakes; doubtless it has; but has its heart been right, and on the whole has it discharged well its trust to the country and to mankind? Is there any reason why TOOMBS, of Georgia, who eight years ago declared that he would call his slave roll at the foot of Bunker Hill monument, should be called back to the Capitol at Washington to administer to this Government in any of its relations? [Voices—"No! no!"] The Democratic Party has not its inspiration from our good neighbors at the North; but it has its entire inspiration from the old slaveocracy of the South, who demand to come back armed with all their old franchises and privileges, not to be governed, but to govern and control this great Empire.

In 1864 what did the Democratic Party do? It declared in its Convention at Chicago that the war was a failure, and sued for peace, and upon that line, as I understand it, the canvass of 1864 was fought.

The Democratic Party has its good angel; but that good angel, when it asked, at the late New-York Convention, that they accept the situation and take a new point of departure, and recognize the fact of the advancing principles of freedom, refused to listen to it; but it did listen to its evil angel, and refused to advance one single inch from its old ideas of 1858-60. I believe there is no man who doubts that had they nominated Chief Justice CHASE—whether they succeeded or we succeeded—the country would have been assured of much higher principles than ever before, and of a more general maintenance of those principles. [Applause.] The frank, impulsive, freedom-loving young men of the Democratic Party—for it has them—had nothing to do with the spirit of this platform, or this nomination. They were overruled and compelled to accept what TOOMBS and WADE HAMPTON gave them.

There were many in that Convention who realized the fact that Providence had set forward many hours the political clock of the age, and there were those who would have been very glad to have adjusted the Democratic clock to the new times. But they refused to do it, and to-day the Democratic dial indicates noon when it is midnight, and midnight when the king of day is blazing in meridian glory. I regard this, if possible, a more important canvass than that of 1860. It becomes us to assure ourselves of victory; and I can tell you, so far as I am individually concerned, wherever I find the principles which I find nailed to the flag of the Republican Party, there you will find me. For parties as parties, independent of the principles they represent, I confess to you that I am too old to care much; but I know the pleasure of personal relations, and delight of supporting friends in party relations, and I would not like to sacrifice that. In days like these, in the great upheavals of society, parties are nothing, principles everything. [Applause.] Justice to all men is the only principle upon which any party ought to live; and when it refuses to acknowledge that principle, and to make it the pole-star of its life, it ought to die.

Then, gentlemen, inscribe it upon your banners, write it on your foreheads, and on the door-plates of your houses; and remember that of Justice it may be said as of Law, that "Its seat is the bosom of God; its voice the harmony of the world." [Great applause and cheering.]

John Covode on the Stump—Plain Talk About Andrew Johnson and Frank Blair.

Hon. JOHN COVODE addressed a Republican meeting at Dunbar, Fayette County, Penn., on the 22d inst. We make the following extracts from a report of his speech in the Pittsburg *Commercial:*

THE COURSE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

I was summoned to his room immediately after he came into office. There were a number of others present, among them old BEN. WADE. Mr. JOHNSON said he was glad to see us, and the first question he asked us was whether it would be best to proceed with Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet. Mr. WADE immediately said: "ANDY, I want to know what your policy is going to be?" Said he, in reply: "Hang them, *hang* them, HANG them!" We asked him how many he expected to kill. He said at least two hundred, including JEFF. DAVIS. Not long after that he sent for me and asked me to go to the South, and transact some important business for the Government. I told him I hardly felt competent to undertake the work, but Mr. STANTON insisted on my going, and I finally accepted. The Cabinet held a meeting and defined my duties. I was told to look through the Southern States and see what policy had better be adopted to take care of the freedmen. Another object was to see what kind of a spirit was manifested by the army that had just surrendered in Texas; whether they were in a proper frame of mind to justify the Government in permitting them to come back without keeping them under military control. I went to the Red River, and there found PRICE's army of Missouri, that, after surrendering, had come to the river awaiting transportation to Missouri. I found there was no trouble with them; they were humble. I then went on to KIRBY SMITH's army—an enormous army—and talked with the officers and men. They were that humble that I was as safe among them as I am among you to-day. The spirit of rebellion was all whipped out of them by Gen. GRANT. They acknowledged their sin. A large number of those officers came to me and asked me to save them enough to support their wives and families. Some of the officers had gone to Mexico, because they supposed Mr. JOHNSON was going to execute them. I went to New-Orleans, where I found Gov. WELLS, who had returned with his pardon, in which President JOHNSON had changed his policy, and the very business he sent me down there to look after he took into his own hands. When I came back to make my report in accordance with his instructions, I found he had gone back on me. He immediately went to work to frame Governments on his own plan. Here is what has caused our troubles—the betrayal of our Government by ANDREW JOHNSON. Where did the war leave the people of the South, and where are they now? I tell you Mr. JOHNSON is responsible, more than any man living to-day, for the troubles in the South—the killing off of negroes and Union men. If you read the speeches of FORREST you will find that he says he has no powder to waste until they kill off the Yankees. A dispatch says that in the South over four hundred have been killed within the last six weeks. It might as well have been said since the Democratic Convention.

WHAT THE DEMOCRACY CAN EXPECT OF BLAIR.

The Republican Party was badly sold by ANDY JOHNSON. Gentlemen, you are on the same track that we were on when we took JOHNSON. I was with BLAIR for years when there was no man that used worse language than FRANK P. BLAIR toward rebels. He did all that, and how came he to be their candidate? Why, he was a little like ANDY JOHNSON—he wanted office. We were not taking care of him to his satisfaction. The second time he was elected to Congress he joined the Know-Nothings, and went to Washington as the candidate of the Know-Nothings. I always thought that would keep Democrats from taking him as a candidate, but not so. He knew how to capture that Convention. He sits down and writes a letter and says when we get control of the Government we will overturn their carpet-bag Governments and turn out Congress—we will do this, if necessary, by the power of the army. He promised them a new rebellion. They understood it well—a new rebellion; what next? They began to look about for a candidate for Vice-President, and FRANK BLAIR was nominated because he had promised them a white man's government, and "a white man's government," used in the sense in which the Democracy use it, means a rebel government. He promised them a rebel government. Let me tell you what we have done. In spite of ANDY JOHNSON we have reconstructed ten of the rebel States, and they are working in harmony with our Government. I told you four years ago, just as soon as LINCOLN was elected the Democrats would surrender. Mr. LINCOLN was elected, and only a few days after he was elected the second time, those armies did surrender. Those three remaining States will adopt the reconstruction policy as soon as GRANT is elected. Who was it that was foremost in opposing Gen. GRANT? It was a bushwhacker who was the leading spirit of the New-York Convention, and such a rejoicing was never heard as was heard in that Convention when those rebel Generals took off their hats and walked across the floor. The rebel Generals ruled, and now the Democrats are asked to vote for FRANK P. BLAIR. Queer things sometimes happen. I want to tell you one thing. We were cheated and badly sold when we took ANDY JOHNSON and reposed confidence in him, and he went back to his old love and betrayed us. What do you think FRANK P. BLAIR will do when he gets sober? If they don't have as much trouble with FRANK BLAIR as we have had with ANDY JOHNSON, I am mistaken. But that is not my business.

Address of the Philadelphia Union League.

The Philadelphia Union League held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and Mr. HENRY C. LEA, on behalf of the Board of Directors, presented an address, which was approved and ordered to be published. In the course of this address the League says:

"As in wine there is truth, so in the excitement and enthusiasm of the South at the surrender of the Democracy in New-York the restraint of the last three years was swept away, and the gladness of anticipated triumph seemed to render caution and reticence no longer necessary. When Gov. WISE, at the Richmond ratification meeting, assured his hearers that secession was as much alive as ever, he only crudely declared what WADE HAMPTON, the dictator of the Democratic platform, expressed more covertly at the Charleston meeting, in pledging his sword once more to his native State, and swearing that at her call he would hasten to her rescue from the uttermost bounds of the earth. Fresh from the meeting of the 'National Democracy, and planning a political campaign for the whole nation, he yet had no thought for the nation. His allegiance was confined to the petty borders of the sovereign State of South Carolina. No, secession is not yet dead, and the Memphis *Appeal* only gives form to the secret vows of the Southern Democrats when it bluntly declares that the South will yet be independent. If secession is thus still rampant, the other old heresies are not less vigorous. The spirit of feudal oppression and class privilege, the contempt for honest labor and the determination to keep it in subjection, which formerly manifested themselves in slaveholding, were, when slavery was abolished, promptly reasserted in the black codes enacted throughout the South by Mr. JOHNSON's reconstructed Legislatures. Now that these also have been swept away, the same spirit reveals itself in the schemes to control the negro vote and to render him the instrument of his own disfranchisement. Public speakers openly advise combined action to throw out of employment every man who does not vote the Democratic ticket, and associations are springing up everywhere pledged to carry out this policy in an organized manner. It is fitting that men styling themselves Democrats should manifest such utter contempt for the first element of republican democracy. Nor is the old intolerance, which placed a padlock on the lips of every man who did not think with the majority, one whit abated. Free thought and free speech—the vital breath of our institutions—are as obnoxious to the Southern mind to-day as when peaceful citizens were tarred and feathered for disbelieving in the Divine appointment of chattel bondage. All who frankly accept the results of the war; all men, whether Northern or Southern, who honestly believe that the South can be readjusted to the necessities of the new era, are denounced as unfit for human companionship; they are to be placed under the ban and exposed to ingenious persecution, until driven away in despair from a community which is obstinately determined to learn nothing and to forget nothing. Still more portentous is the undiminished vigor of the old spirit of lawlessness—the spirit which taught that it was noble and chivalric to defy the law, and which ever sympathized with and protected the law-breaker. * * * Whichever way we turn, fellow-citizens, we therefore see that our only hope of safety lies in electing GRANT by such a majority as may show to Democrats and rebels that the American people intend to persevere in the path which they have entered; that neither threats nor blandishments will turn them from their duty, and that they are irrevocably determined that the causes which led to the rebellion shall be forever removed from the nation.

These are the main issues awaiting your decision, but scarcely second to them in their influence on the people are the questions connected with our national finances. Simple as the solution of these questions may be to common sense honesty, it is in the power of demagogues so to complicate them, by tampering with the national credit, as to inflict incalculable injury on all the industrial and financial interests of the country. It is not on the bondholder that the chief loss would be inflicted, for the Government credit is so inextricably intertwined in every transaction of daily life that every man is a creditor of the Government. The poorest citizen, who has nothing but his labor to sell, can receive in exchange for his labor nothing but tokens of Government credit, and his all is dependent upon its maintenance. Moreover, the ruin of that credit would necessarily thus bring about a paralysis ruinous alike to the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the workingman; and while all would suffer, that suffering would fall with peculiar hardship upon the industrious poor, whose daily labor is their only provision against want and starvation. Had it not been for the assaults already made upon the national credit, the problem would already be near its solution, for all that is required is a rigid adherence to plighted faith. Let the world once believe that our promises to pay will be honored without reservation or equivocation, and those promises will speedily become equivalent to gold in the markets of the world; and when once that point is reached, the questions which now rack the brains of political financiers disappear of themselves. Fortunately the utterances of the Chicago platform on this point are so clear and unmistakable that the indorsement of that platform by the people will at once smooth our path toward resumption of specie payments and the lightening of the public burdens; while the dubious and threatening phrases of the Democratic profession of faith would render its triumph the source of the most disastrous complications. Strange that the hard-money Democracy of JACKSON and BENTON and VAN BUREN should now be conspiring to inflict upon us the unimaginable miseries of countless billions of hopelessly irredeemable paper!

Such, fellow-citizens, are the mighty issues which you are now called upon to decide. As your votes are cast, so will be the future of our country. With GRANT you may enjoy peace, prosperity, and progress; with SEYMOUR you can scarce hope to escape anarchy, desolation, and endless years of strife."

The Campaign in Maryland—Republican Prospects.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 29.

The meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held in this city yesterday, to inaugurate measures for initiating an active campaign in Maryland, was very largely attended, all parts of the State being represented. The President of the Committee made a brief address, reviewing the encouraging circumstances under which the party would enter on the campaign and exhibiting the good grounds that existed for believing that the Republican vote in Maryland would show a large increase this Fall. Judge GOLDSBOROUGH, and others of the Presidential Electors, who were present in consultation with the Committee, also spoke in the same spirit. The representatives from the Fourth Congressional District united in expressing the opinion that with a hearty, vigorous effort, the Republicans would be able to elect their candidate. The Republicans of the several Congressional districts were requested to meet in convention on the 24th proximo to select candidates for the House of Representatives, the time of the primary meetings to be fixed by the County Committees. The Executive Committee were instructed to make arrangements for public meetings throughout the State. It was announced that a Grant and Colfax ratification meeting would be held in Baltimore early in September. A resolution was adopted declaring that the Republicans of Maryland will "extend a cordial welcome to all citizens of Maryland who, preferring the welfare of the nation to the interest of party, are willing to unite with us in securing the enforcement of a strict obedience to the existing laws and the peace and prosperity of the country, by the election of our candidates, GRANT and COLFAX, in the ensuing campaign."

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS.

Vallandigham Speaks in Ohio—He Stands Firm as a Candidate for Congress.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, on Friday, spoke at Spring Valley, Ohio, on his return from this City to Dayton. He was received with cheers by a crowd variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. He said he desired to impress upon his auditors, Republicans as well as Democrats, the fact that after the expiration of seven years he was still living, flourishing and healthy, with more friends than he ever had in all his life, but with no disposition at the present time to enter into any response to the charges so freely made against him during that period of time. He was not weak or foolish enough to allow the enemy to draw him off the great topics of the day by wasting time upon those merely personal matters, which, he thanked God, would all satisfactorily straighten themselves out in due time. It was a very easy matter to talk of himself after being a victim to tyranny and oppression, but his strength should be better employed. The past belonged to history, and it would be quite satisfactory to him to leave to posterity many things which would require many words to make clear at the present moment. For seven years he had been denounced as a Butternut, a Copperhead, a secession sympathizer, and a traitor, all of which they had many a time read in Republican newspapers; and if these and many other like heinous charges were solemnly drawn up on paper, he would willingly sign his name to them, if by his so doing the collector of the district would accept said signature in lieu of the enormous taxes they were called upon to pay. [Laughter.] He would not defend himself; and, on the other hand, he was not there to denounce GRANT and COLFAX, nor was it likely he should have even a single word to say about BENJ. F. BUTLER. [Laughter.] Very little progress, the speaker said, had been made in religion, education, and morality during the past seven years. On the contrary, our heavy debt, taxation and the present hard times, were evidences of our having forsaken those great principles by which the nation's life should have been guided. True, we had mercifully been spared pestilence and famine, the usual concomitants of war. We might pray, as King David did of old, to be delivered not into the hands of men, but of the Lord, whose mercy was everlasting. For these reasons he would decline to discuss past issues with Mr. SCHENCK or Judge WINANS, or any other Republican orator, and occupy the attention of his audience in refurbishing the old and tarnished calumnies of five and six years ago. They did it, and they might continue to do it; it suit him (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) precisely. He only trusted they would go on doing it till October and November next. The American people—and he thought he knew them pretty well—were most interested in the vital issues of the present time, and in this respect they were very unlike the people of England and other old lands of Europe, who lived much more in the things of the past.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM then proceeded to speak of his recent nomination to represent the people of the Third Congressional District. It was done he said, without his knowledge or consent, but such were the circumstances under which it was done that he did not feel disposed to decline the nomination. He desired them to understand that he was not a candidate as an individual. Time had been when he would have given all he possessed in the world for a nomination and election to Congress; but that day had passed by; now he had no personal ambition. He was a candidate, but only to carry the cause and the principles he believed and they believed in, and to realize the promises he made there to-day. If any Democrat thought that by voting for him he did the speaker a personal favor, he was mistaken. He did him no favor by such a vote. Personally, he did not care whether he was elected or defeated. He could stand a Republican Congress as well and as long as they could, and got fat on it too. [Cheers and laughter.] It was not he who was running. It was the reduction of taxes that was running, the reduction of the public debt was running, an anti-negro supremacy government was running, greenbacks were running, and if the people of the Third Congressional District did not think he was right, he hoped they would vote for Mr. SCHENCK, and he should have nothing to say. He did not ask for the nomination and he did not care anything about it. In justice to himself, he ought to have declined it, and he wanted every man and every Republican who voted for him to know that in so doing he is not voting for VALLANDIGHAM, not at all. VALLANDIGHAM was but a name, so many pounds avoirdupois of flesh and blood. It was a vote not for a man, but for principles. When he was a candidate some years ago, it was a personal matter, and he went about electioneering in good earnest; but it was not so now, and all he cared for was to direct their earnest attention to the great questions in which they were all so vitally interested. Mr. SCHENCK, it was said, was ready to meet him on the stump, but he (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) did not want just now to meet Mr. SCHENCK, but the people. He was against debt, against taxation, against negro supremacy, against military supremacy. He didn't care whether it was Mr. SCHENCK or anybody else that took this ground; he (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) wanted to talk to the people, and as long as he could get such a crowd as that before him he should do so; and if Mr. SCHENCK could get as big a crowd as that which he then addressed—if he could persuade them that his view of the position was correct, that there ought to be no change, and that things ought to go on as they now are for many years to come—then vote for him; but if they were satisfied that SCHENCK was wrong, and that he (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) was right, then they should vote for him. One thing he would have them know and bear in mind; and that was, that when VALLANDIGHAM said he would do a thing, it is very likely it will be done. [Loud applause.] He did not set himself up for a Gen. JACKSON, but when he made promises and pledges he meant to carry them out. Gen. JACKSON, in his old age, joined the church, and, illustrative of the old man's determined will in spiritual as well as temporal matters, it was said of him that if he determined to go to heaven all hell couldn't stop him. The principle he (Mr. VALLANDIGHAM) first set up was a diminution of taxation. He was not going to enter into a discussion as to how it arose. He had said that it might be most just and most satisfactory, or it might be the very reverse. It had been charged to the Democrats, but that was an assumption. It was not true; the Democrats did not make the debt. The great fact was, the debt existed. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury showed that the debt was $2,600,000,000, and the diminution of the debt since the close of the war could be shown, from official sources, to be but $120,000,000. Now, if this whole debt was to be paid in gold, there would be an immense increase of it. Estimating gold at 50 per cent. premium, the debt would be $3,400,000,000. If debt is a blessing—if what is already bonded is a cause of thankfulness—then by electing Gen. U. S. GRANT and Mr. COLFAX, the blessing could be indefinitely increased. The question was, should the debt be increased or should it be diminished? If it was a blessing, it was so only to the bondholder, who paid no taxes on his means. If we were to have any change it must be by a change in the Congressional elections. The quintescence of Radicalism in this country was in the Congress of the United States. It was that which needed to be changed; and the issue was, whether that should be changed or not. If right, they should remain; if wrong, it should be altered. It was the intention of the present party to increase the debt, and make it permanent. This was a broad assertion, but he could prove it. If it had been the intention of the Republican Party to decrease the debt, they would have earnestly set about it; the fact that they had not done so he accepted as proof that they did not intend to. The debt had been increased by extravagance, by frauds, by peculations, by misappropriations. The hard earnings of toil had been appropriated to all manner of peculations and schemes of plunder, and every description of extravagances.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM referred at considerable length to the great question of the nation's indebtedness, also to class legislation and influence of the Eastern manufacturing interests, as represented in Congress, to the necessity for a change in the governing power, and concluded that lasting peace, prosperity and happiness would only be inaugurated when the government of the country reverted to the good old lasting and efficient Democratic form of government.

A. H. Stephens and the Fourteenth Amendment.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Aug. 27.

It has been stated, from time to time, in Radical journals, North and South, that Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS favored the Fourteenth Amendment, and urged its passage by the so-called Legislature of Georgia. As this assertion has still possession of the public mind, by Radical direction, we deem it opportune to correct such wrong impressions as may be drawn from broad and partisan assertions. This correction can be all the better made by presenting an exact account of Mr. STEPHENS' position with regard to this vexed question.

It is true that Mr. STEPHENS, as a matter of policy, *favored the adoption of the amendment by the Radicals.* It is not true that he wished the Democrats to assist in its passage *by active participation.* It is utterly untrue that he either advised or favored its adoption *on its merits.* On the contrary, he *considered the act itself null and void,* and stated more than once, openly, that be "hoped no Democrat would vote for it; and, if he were in the Legislature, and his vote would defeat it, or by not voting, permit it to pass, he would not vote at all."

As the case then stood, it seemed to him best for the State and the whole country that it should pass, the Radicals having the exclusive responsibility of its passage.

Here are some of the reasons leading to this conclusion:

1. The vote of Georgia, at that time, could not affect the real merits of the question, one way or another, as three-fourths of the States had already adopted it.

2. By its adoption, we could get rid of the military government and military arrests. At that particular juncture, this riddance was a matter of some importance.

3. By its adoption, we might, if the election was left to the people, cast the nine electoral votes of Georgia for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and thus essentially aid in bringing into power a party which would hold the whole matter—as Mr. STEPHENS did—utterly null and void.

4. In case the Democrats were victorious in the Fall elections, no possible injury could come of it. *Per contra,* if GRANT and COLFAX were elected, we would be no worse off with it than without it. Nay, we might be in a better condition, since, through the present Constitution, all the whites were enfranchised, which might not be the case if another Constitution were framed under more Radical auspices.

5. So that, in every possible view of the subject, as the matter then stood, Mr. STEPHENS deemed it best for the State and the whole country that the Radicals should be permitted to adopt it.

To this extent, and no further, Mr. STEPHENS "favored" it. But it is wholly false that he favored or urged its adoption on its merits, as the Radical journals would have the public believe.

Men may differ as to the cogency of the reasons assigned, but few, whose good opinion is valuable, will question the honesty of our illustrious statesman's motives. We *know that no living man holds the Reconstruction acts in greater abhorrence,* and no man would sacrifice more before giving them his vote, sanction or approval. His judgment may not be infallible, but his *patriotism and devotion to the South* are beyond suspicion.

We have given, with what clearness and perspicacity we could, the true position of Mr. STEPHENS in the matter of the fourteenth amendment and its passage by the so-called Legislature of Georgia. The whole question may be briefly summed up: It is true that Mr. STEPHENS *advised the Democratic members of the "Legislature" to abstain from voting,* thereby throwing the onus and responsibility of the adoption of the measure upon the Radicals. It is immeasurably false that he had any sympathy with the measure, or urged its adoption on its merits, since no man deems it a greater abomination than he does, and no man will more gladly welcome that glorious day which shall consign it and kindred villanies to the tomb of the Capulets, or, in more modern phrase, to the grave-clothes of that old agitator and father of misdeeds, who awaits the last trump in the colored cemetery at Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania.

B. H. Hill's Advice to the Negroes—Republicans to be Proscribed.

Hon. BENJAMIN H. HILL delivered a long speech at the City Hall in Augusta, Ga., on Friday evening, 21st inst. After discussing the Reconstruction measures in the usual line of argument, he talked for a long time to the negroes, in the course of his remarks saying:

"It is my duty to warn you to-night, that if you turn a deaf ear to what I have spoken to you; if you will be deceived; if you will hate the white people; if you yourselves will provoke a war of races—I warn you that destruction is in store for you. When such a war comes, if unhappily it should, the whites, North and South, will unite against you. I see *letters from the North almost every day saying let the contest come; we will fight it out.* Oh, my colored friends, that a voice from heaven could tell you that the best friends you have on earth are these Southern people—these people who have been raised with you. It is strange to me that you can be made to believe anything else. The Radicals have tried the white people and failed with them; and now they are failing with the colored people. I have studied the history of your race for four thousand years. During your slavery you enjoyed more advantages and happiness than any of your race elsewhere. If you want to preserve your advantages and happiness in freedom, you must preserve your kindly and natural relations with the white people. You are now as free as I am; but do not let the future historian say that as soon as you got your freedom you began to deteriorate. Preserve your characters, improve your race, be honest and just, and freedom will prove a blessing to you. If you turn your back on your friends, on men who made this country, what will become of you? We want peace—we intend to have peace—it is to our interest to have peace; but if you will wage war, if you will follow strangers, if you will hate our people at the instigation of carpet-baggers; *woe be unto you.* These are words which should strike deep in your hearts, as I utter them—woe! woe! unto you will be the words from all parts of the world. These are not threats, my colored friends; they are words of counsel, and warning, and wisdom to you. I do not know what is to become of the country. There never were so many whites and blacks assembled together in one government, as freemen, before. Whether it will stand or fall I do not know. Philosophers say that it cannot stand. I won't dispute it with them. Well, what then? Do you expect the white people to quit it? Do you expect them to follow the carpet-baggers in their disenfranchisement of intelligent people? That they won't do. Never! Never! If you would prosper and be happy, then you must come to us; come together; it is your interest to come. We understand this question better than you do—we know our rights, and we know yours."

In closing, Mr. HILL said: "What we want is plain words, and plainly spoken. I can tell you, my countrymen, we are standing beside a vortex, an immense abyss; and when we are asleep we know not what schemes the miserable adventurers are plotting against us—against white and black. We cannot tell. We only know that the elements of discord are at work; we know that some men will sacrifice honor, hope, country, everything for office; we know that if we do not see evil we cannot avert it—and seeing it, if we do not avert it, we are false to ourselves and to our children. Therefore I say what I do, so earnestly and so strongly to you. And now we offer forgiveness to all who are willing to do right. There has been a time for errors, for dissensions, for mistakes. That time has passed. Let us forgive and forget, and let us take all in who are willing to aid us in the great work before us. Let us teach the colored man his duty; be kind and forbearing to the colored man, forgiving to the penitent and to all who are willing to save the country. But when I have said that, my powers of forgiveness are exhausted. The man who votes for the vassalage of the Southern white people to the Northern white people, forgets himself and his country—its present, its past and its future. *The man who votes the Radical ticket should be forever condemned by white and black.* But even to these wicked miscreants use no violence; hurt not a hair of their heads, but *drive them from your society,* forsake them in their business, and brand them like Cain, to be *fugitives and vagabonds upon the face of the earth.* You may say this is proscription. Are they not proscribing you? Let them know it beforehand what your feelings are and what your conduct will be toward them, and they will abandon their wild and wicked projects. Let them know that you understand that they are deceiving the colored men, and they will be afraid to continue it. Come up to this platform my friends, with kindness to all who are willing to do right, whatever may have been the errors of the past, with our hands to all who are willing to aid us in this contest, firm and true to the great principles involved in it, and the time will come when our children will rejoice that their fathers proved so equal to the great task which Providence has imposed upon them."

BOSTON.—The editor of the Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* has recently made a visit to Boston. He tells us through his paper that the amazing crookedness of the streets is of advantage to a stranger, since he cannot well lose himself, for if he will keep onward in the street he starts on he will be very likely to get back near to his starting-point. The narrowness of the streets is also advantageous—it causes a current of air to pass through them. Dr. BOND went to the "Old South" Church, where he heard music which made him wonder how he got in without a ticket. "It was so fine and so eminently out of place. We would enjoy these quartette choirs very much if we could get over our prejudice against Sunday amusement," says he naively. "There are," he says, "no parallel streets in Boston—they are all unparalleled."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Royal Interviews and their Political Significance.

Russian Views of American Intervention in Europe.

Emigration from Prussia to the United States.

Political News and Gossip of all sorts from England.

By the arrival of the Inman steamship *City of Paris,* and the Bremen steamship *Hansa,* at this port, we have European advices to the 20th instant. In our London and Paris letters will be found an interesting summary of political and social events in England and on the Continent, up to latest dates.

CONTINENTAL SUMMARY.

Political Speculations—Congress of Free Masons—American Intervention in Europe—The Lanterne Prosecution—Musical, Theatrical and Literary Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

In the absence of any continental news of positive interest, the journals here are amusing their readers with speculations on the motive of the King of Prussia's interview with the Czar, the cause of Gen. FALKENSTEIN's replacement by Gen. MANTEUFFEL at the head of the first *corps d' armee* of Prussia, and the object of Queen VICTORIA's visit to Switzerland. Each and all of these events are no doubt susceptible of very simple explanations, but they are being distorted into causes of uneasiness to keep alive the interest of newspaper readers, or perhaps to promote an operation at the Bourse.

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

The Government has just sustained a signal defeat in the election for the Jura. M. GREVY, the Opposition candidate and an old Republican, has been returned by a clear majority of 11,293 votes over M. HUOT, the Ministerial candidate.

The Municipal Council of Bordeaux, on its sitting of Friday last, agreed to a formal protest against the manner in which that city, which formerly was embraced in one electoral circumscription, had been cut up by the Government into three, in order to swamp it by a flood of rural electors. The protest was carried by 14 votes to 5, and has caused great annoyance to the partisans of the Administration.

NEW SENATORS.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree elevating to the rank of Senators the Comte DE SARTIGES, recently Ambassador to Rome; Baron DE GEIGER, Deputy in the Corps Legislatif; M. DE MONT JOYEUX, Deputy; M. CONTI, Councillor of State and Chief of the Emperor's Cabinet; and Dr. NELATON, Member of the Institute and of the Academie Imperiale of Medicine.

Medical men all over the world will hail with pleasure the honor done to their profession in the person of Dr. NELATON. He is now universally recognized as the greatest surgical operator of the day.

Among the recent recipients of the Cross of the Legion of Honor there are only three journalists among the crowd. I need scarcely add that they are writers for the semi-official journals.

CONGRESS OF FREE MASONS.

A Masonic Congress, embracing representatives of the Craft from all parts of the world, has been convoked for the 18th of September next, at Havre. There are five questions set down for discussion at this meeting: 1. Masonry at the present time: Does it maintain itself on a level with social and humanitarian progress? 2. On the influence of Masonry on the general progress of sentiments, ideas and manners. How this influence should be exercised at present. 3. The fundamental principles of Masonry being universal, what measures should be taken in order that regular Masons may make themselves known as such in the workshops, with all the rites and all the obediences? 4. How can Free Masons react on our epoch against the idea of war, which is the negative of human fraternity? 5. In what measure and in what manner is it proper to practice proselytism against the profane?

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN EUROPE.

There is a curious article in the Moscow *Gazette* in which that journal reproaches the newspapers of Western Europe, but more especially those of London, for preserving silence on the subject of the two resolutions adopted by the Congress of the United States demanding of the Executive to press upon the Porte the necessity of conceding the complete independence of Crete, and calling upon the Government to use its best efforts to obtain the free navigation of the Danube for all kinds of vessels, whether of war or of commerce. The *Journal des Debats* of this morning has some caustic remarks upon this article. It does not see, it says, what interest the Moscow *Gazette* can have in eliciting on this subject "the voice of Europe." That voice has only two things to say for the moment: in the first place that the resolutions in question cannot but be very agreeable to Russia, seeing that they are conceived in the sense of her policy; and in the next, that inasmuch as the famous Monroe Doctrine, so much in favor at Washington, protests against any interference on the part of Europe in American affairs, it does not seem very clear how the Republic of the United States can find any pretence for meddling in the affairs of Europe, and more especially for demanding the complete independence of Crete.

THE IBERIAN KINGDOM.

This project, which contemplates the union of Spain and Portugal under one Sovereign, has recently received a flat contradiction, so far as the Portuguese Government is concerned, in the Upper Chamber. In reply to an interpellation from the Marquis DE MALLADA on the subject, the Minister of the Interior said that the proposals stated to have been made to the Government were unknown to him, and that if any attempt were made to realize them, he and his colleagues would use their best efforts to maintain the independence of the country. Although it is unquestionable that there are considerable numbers of persons on both sides of the Pyrennees who would be glad to see this project carried out, they do not possess influence enough, in a party sense, to render their weight felt. To accomplish such a scheme it must be taken up by statesmen in whom the people have confidence and be made a question of vital interest. It has not arrived at this degree of importance yet, though in the present condition of affairs on the Peninsula there is no knowing how soon it may do so.

EMIGRATION FROM PRUSSIA TO THE UNITED STATES.

In the *Opinion Nationale* of last evening there is an article on the above subject, some extracts from which will be interesting to your readers:

"It is estimated," says that journal, "that in less than half a century Germany has sent to the United States nearly 2,000,000 of emigrants. Its highest contingent, that of 1854, had been, for North America, about 200,000 souls; but the number of German emigrants had diminished since that period in large proportions. It fell at first almost to a quarter, then to a fifth of the effective of 1854, but it rose again last year and this, and everything leads to the belief that the aggregate of 1868 will exceed that of 1854.

We read in a letter addressed from Berlin to the NEW-YORK TIMES that the number of German emigrants appears likely to amount this year to the enormous total of 250,000. They are greatly rejoiced at this it seems in New-York, in spite of a certain

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST CAUSE REGAINED. By EDWARD A. POLLARD, author of the "Lost Cause." New-York: CARLETON & CO.

After the example of his illustrious brother in literature, the author of *Paradise Lost*, Mr. POLLARD's success with his book, entitled *The Lost Cause*, has induced him to make a new venture, called *The Lost Cause Regained*. We presume that this will be a pecuniary success, like the other work, but we must own that it is a pretty bad book. Till Mr. POLLARD came, the South had few great writers, and not a single great historian. The fame which Mr. POLLARD has achieved for himself, and reflected on Virginia, is, however, as we understand it, derived chiefly from his account of events—for we should not be willing to speak of his *Southern History* as a mere dry recital of facts. His editorial position in Richmond gave him access to important public documents; aided by them, and possessed of a glowing fancy, he was at once hailed as the worthy historian of the Southern Confederacy—the man appropriate to the cause. But in this work he ventures into a new field, that of opinion—and we must reluctantly regard the experiment as rather a bad failure. Mr. POLLARD has a strikingly vivid imagination, an inventiveness, a picturesqueness of style and a power of color, which mark him above most descriptive writers. These gave reputation to his *Southern History* and, despite its profuse errors in fact, will continue to afford it celebrity. But in the field of political opinion, pretty much everything is worthless save good judgment and statesmanship.

Nor are even the historian's matters of fact in the *Regained* entirely as they should be. For example, Mr. POLLARD essays a political criticism on Mr. SUMNER's theory of State suicide. But with what stomach can one read it, when he is met at the threshold by the declaration that this is the theory of "CHARLES H. SUMNER?" The effect of this announcement, of course, is very much like that produced by Artemus Ward, where he tells us of his visit to Stratford-on-Avon and "the tomb of WILLIAM H. SHAKESPEARE." Indeed, the whole of the main part of the book, especially the chapters on "Reconstruction," on "The True Hope of the South," on "The Negro Question," and on the "Duty of the Whole Country," appear to us to be rambling, incoherent, and, on the whole, worthless. To be sure, there are some things of value; for example, the text of some of the Reconstruction acts, and certain historical enumerations of events. But, so far as we have been able to perceive, the opinions and arguments are all formed with no grasp whatever of the questions under discussion. It is obviously a merely sensational volume, produced because the *Lost Cause* was written, and full of irrelevant matter.

As a campaign document, however, the work has unquestionable merit. It reads like a newspaper editorial, 200 pages long, and, regarded in that light, deserves to command a large support from the Democracy. By the aid of foot-notes, the author has managed to bring it up to the latest dates before going to press, running in even a reference to Gen. GRANT's letter (Mr. POLLARD calls it a "speech," in that characteristic disregard of trivialities which makes him give the H. to Mr. SUMNER) accepting the Republican (Mr. POLLARD says "Radical") nomination for the Presidency. And, by the way, in order to give an idea of Mr. POLLARD's power of analyzing character, perhaps we may as well quote what he says of this letter and of Gen. GRANT. Within the space of a single page he contrives to convey the following historical and critical notices of the distinguished conqueror of the South and his late brief letter: "The servile representative of the dominant faction of Radicalism, taking all of his policy from the propaganda of such men as STEVENS, BUTLER, BINGHAM, &c. * * * The 'will of the people' is a demagogical phrase—the catch-phrase of a poor intellect, and GRANT has, no doubt, had recourse to the political copy-book for an easy moral lesson. * * * The platitude is puerile and shallow enough to be characteristic of a mind quite as much at loss for ideas as for words. * * * * The words contain a theory of the President's office, so mean, that we (POLLARD) fervently hope the utterer will never be permitted to disgrace it. * * * * The errour (*sic*) of a low mind. * * * * Utter want of appreciation of the dignity of the Presidential office. * * * * If his theory were correct, any stick might stand for President. * * * * An officer who can originate nothing. * * * * A creature of two words, skulking behind non-committals, insisting that he has 'no policy,' which means in fact that he has no ideas. * * * * This inane creature, shuffling his platitudes and catch-words. * * * * We (Mr. POLLARD) might pardon Gen. GRANT's no-policy speech as a piece of wretched tyroism in politics, the fault of ignorance, but for the meanness of the sentiment, his willingness to degrade—" and so forth, and so forth.

These specimen bricks (of the Brick POMEROY sort) will, perhaps, give an idea of the composite style of literary architecture in this *Lost Cause Regained*. But it will be asked whether one who so severely speaks of Gen. GRANT's letter, has not some theory of his own regarding the Presidency. He has, and here it is:

"The infelicitous speech of GRANT gives occasion for a commentary on the true nature of the Presidential office, confused as it has been by recent events. The President of the United States is vastly more than an executor of the laws, and it is both legitimate and proper for him to have a 'policy' on all public questions. In our political system, the President is the fountain of advice, the source of all political enlightenment; in his recommendations to Congress he is capable of advising and instructing on all subjects; he is looked to by the nation for universal moral counsel. This is the true and lofty interpretation of the President's office."

We think our readers will agree with us that this passage will sufficiently sustain the criticisms we have been forced to pass upon Mr. POLLARD's new book. A political writer who labors under the notion that the Executive, "in our political system, is the fountain of advice, the source of all political enlightenment," stands somewhat in need of "political enlightenment" himself.

Without going on, however, to speak of the gross misconceptions of this book in the way they deserve, let us rather speak of that part of it which is really interesting and valuable—namely, the six-and-thirty pages entitled "A Review of the Late War." This is *not* the *Lost Cause Regained*, but a supplementary chapter of the *Lost Cause*; and very good and entertaining. Had the writer given us a whole volume concerning the late Confederacy, about which he knows so much, instead of speculations and advice about the "Duty of the whole Country," of which he too obviously knows nothing, the result would have been vastly entertaining. Our opinion is that the true field for Mr. POLLARD is in presenting information concerning the inside of the defunct Confederacy—for that field has not begun to be explored. Let him furnish us with the secret history of the plottings, and the mishaps, and the strength, and the weaknesses, and the intrigues and dissensions which preceded the downfall of this four years' revolt. Here he will be at home, and will understand himself better than in giving advice to us of the North regarding the duties we owe to liberty and loyalty. "It is notorious," he says, "that the people of the South never understood exactly for what they were fighting, and that on this subject they received only the most confused instructions from their leaders." If this be so, let us have the proof now in Mr. POLLARD's possession. Whenever we have asserted it, we have found people to declare exactly the contrary. So, too, the administration of Mr. DAVIS, who is often represented as the wise and great man that, in the words of an English admirer, "founded a nation," is described by Mr. POLLARD as furnishing "a stock of puerilities to amuse the world." The world likes to be amused—let us have more of them.

Indeed, when we note the shrewd and vigorous dissection of those people in Richmond, and those laws and movements in the Confederacy which Mr. POLLARD saw and understood, we half repent our undisguised criticisms of his words regarding men and things whereof he understands less. The first chapter, let us therefore add, is enough to save the book.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. By ALFRED H. GUERNSEY and HENRY M. ALDEN. (New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.)

This history, which for five years has engaged the constant and conscientious efforts of its authors, is at length completed, in two quarto volumes. Whether we regard the illustrations, (numbering nearly 1,000, including 562 sketches of scenes and incidents, 99 maps and battle plans, and 337 portraits,) or the text, this work is the most elaborate of all the histories of war yet published, and has involved more labor on the part of its authors, and more expense on the part of its publishers. It is the history of the seven most important years of the Republic. It has received even in England most favorable notices as a candid and impartial history of the period which it covers.

If we were to attempt a review of that portion of this work which treats of military affairs, we should be compelled to transgress our limits as regards space. Mr. GUERNSEY's history of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac is admirable, not only for its clear and vigorous style, but for its conscientious and impartial narrative of events. The only work upon the subject which will bear comparison is Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON's History of the Army of the Potomac. If our readers desire a complete and well-authenticated refutation of the statements recently made by a "distinguished General" in the *World* in regard to GRANT's last campaign, let them read the chapters of this history which treat of that subject. We may also mention as worthy of study Mr. ALDEN's chapters on the battle of Chickamauga, the Red River and Atlanta campaigns, SHERMAN's marches from Atlanta to the sea and thence to Goldsborough, the flight of DAVIS, the death of LINCOLN, and on the Conduct of the War. Considered both as a military and political history, this work is certainly the best history of the period which has been issued.

Mr. ALDEN's chapter on Reconstruction—the final one of the history—demands at this time particular attention. It was evidently his aim to write with the utmost candor, and from the stand-point which might be taken by the historian fifty years hence; to take the attitude of the judge rather than of the advocate. This chapter is a fitting sequel to a former one by the same author on "The Political Developments of 1864," which contains the best arraignment of the Democratic Party which we have seen. No history of the war except this one deals at all with reconstruction. Here the record is brought down to the close of the Autumn elections of 1867. The author of this concluding chapter on reconstruction, after showing the difficulties incident to restoration from the sudden termination of the war, and from the murder of LINCOLN; after giving a history of the Provisional Governments established by President JOHNSON—of the black codes adopted by Southern Legislatures—of the quarrel between the President and Congress—and of the action of the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, thus explains the situation involved in the struggle between the two parties in the elections of 1866:

"It was a plain question. Either the policy of the President or that of Congress must receive the popular sanction. But, although the line drawn between the two policies was so clearly defined, the motives influencing the popular judgment were various and complex. The question resolved itself into one of expediency. Which plan, under the circumstances, ought to be adopted? Thus all mere theories were swept out of the arena of discussion. The issue was intensely practical, and pressed instantly for decision—neither time nor room was left for speculation. There were dangers to be avoided, there were benefits to be maintained and secured. Which plan most surely averted danger? Which secured the most lasting good?

The plea put in for each policy was strong, and urgently demanded careful and calm consideration. The advocates of the Executive plan for restoration claimed that the war had a distinct purpose which had already been accomplished—the extinction of armed rebellion. Slavery also had been extinguished with rebellion. Thus the root and seed of all our strife had been removed. But, although the slave had departed, the negro remained. In many of the States the negro population at the close of the war exceeded the white. The two races would naturally abide together, for each needed the other. The white race needed the black for labor, not because it would not itself labor, but because of the extraordinary resources of the Southern section of the country, which demanded for their full development not only all the white and black inhabitants already occupying it, but thousands upon thousands more who would come from the Northern States as immigrants, and from all the nations of Europe. The black race stood in no less need of the white, because the latter had intelligence in a greater degree, was used to the exercise of political power, and must therefore, of necessity, be the regulative and controlling race. Not regulative in the despotic sense, in which it had been hitherto as the task-masters over the black, but, because of its greater civilization, it was more competent to carry out the ends of civilization. To change this relation, to give the black race all the political mastery to which it might be entitled merely on the basis of numbers, would be to fight Nature, who gives sovereignty not to numbers, but to developed capacity. Such a revolution against Nature would necessarily put back the civilization of one-half of the nation by a foolish surrender of power to ignorance or incompetency. We must trust to Nature, whose movements, if they are large in their cycles and slow of accomplishment, are nevertheless efficient. Before the war, Nature had already decreed the death of slavery, and the war itself had grown out of an attempt on the part of slaveholders to defy Nature; for they saw that slavery, restricted as it must be by the nation under the pressure of moral opinion, would surely die. They said, therefore, we will resist the pressure; we will make a new nation, with slavery for the corner-stone; there shall be no restriction, and this peculiar institution shall live forever! They defied Nature, and were defeated; and the very institution which by revolution they hoped to save, was by revolution destroyed. By this revolution the society of the South was reduced back to first principles—to a new beginning. A new era was opened to labor, now emancipated. A period of transition was now commenced. Might we not trust to Nature, and to the new influences in operation, and to time for results? Labor, free, must have a destiny of its own. Intelligence must follow, and the development of political capacity in the masses. The revolution had been radical. All things were new, and must grow out of a new beginning. Might we not trust to this new growth? Would we not best help it on by an era of mutual trust and good feeling? Might not the North say to the South, 'Work out your destiny for yourself under these new and better influences, and we will await with patience the result, and will not interfere?' Would not legislative interference, defying Nature, defeat its own purpose? Was it necessary to add to the changes produced by the war any change in the organic law beyond the declaration of the death of slavery? That dead, would not the new life of the South, under the new circumstances, develop satisfactory results?

Thus questioned and reasoned those, who, without partisan motives and from simple patriotism, supported the President's policy. Among the best representatives of this class was Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

But to all this reasoning Congress, and the supporters of Congress, had a reply. It is true, said they, that we are to begin anew, and that we must largely trust to the working of nature and the influences of time. But the South does not begin anew as a separate section, but as a part of a great nation. The responsibilities of the moment do not rest upon a part alone, but upon the whole. The whole nation is beginning anew, and not one section alone. The South does not stand by itself in this new era. The National Legislature, acting under the organic law—the Constitution—is the regulative power. The revolution which has taken place must be recognized here, in this Legislature, in this organic law. It is true that nature is large in movement, slow, and in the end efficient. But nature is sometimes diseased, abnormal in its action, and may be helped by remedies. The diseases of the past, the result of slavery, still cling to the ruling, regulative race in the South, and will injuriously affect not only Southern development, but the national growth. Labor in the South is emancipated, but, in those who control labor there, the oppressive spirit developed by slavery still remains. With this oppressive class, whose political power in the national councils is rather increased than diminished by the death of slavery, there is a party in the North at this moment ready to strike hands and unite in a treaty, offensive and defensive, for the control of the country. It is within our power, and is therefore a duty for which we are responsible, to avert this possible evil. So far as possible, we must start aright and upon correct principles on this new era upon which the nation is entering. We cannot act arbitrarily, we cannot exercise the power of despotism, but we can submit to the people such changes in the organic law of the nation as, if the people will ratify them, will establish the new nation upon a secure basis. We therefore submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution, which will give to all citizens equal rights and equal representation, secure the repudiation of the rebel debt and the adoption of the national debt in good faith, and disable leading traitors for such time as we may deem expedient."

The result of this appeal to the people was an overwhelming majority in support of the Congressional policy. But the opposition was maintained, notwithstanding the popular voice. "The antagonism of the President was still continued. * * * The Southern States still refused to accept the conditions submitted by Congress and supported by the loyal people." Hence the subsequent Reconstruction acts of Congress, appealing to the entire people of the South, without distinction of color. Congress, driven by the Opposition, accepted the only alternative offered it—the only hope of restoration.

After giving the results of the Autumn elections in 1867, the author remarks:

"It is evident from these estimates that there had been a popular reaction. In 1866, the people had decided against President JOHNSON—now they appeared to mutter against Congress. It must be remembered, however, that in most of the States the elections were of such a character as not to draw out the full strength of the Republican Party. Still, even making this allowance, the people evidently disapproved of the temper and spirit which characterized the proceedings of Congress in this matter of reconstruction. It would hardly be fair to infer from the elections that the people were opposed to what Congress had done; but the manner in which Congress proceeded, apparently assuming that any measures, however extreme, would receive popular support, indicated that some check must be put upon that body. There was another consideration of the utmost importance, and which largely affected the popular vote. Before another general election could take place, the party conventions would meet for the nomination of Presidential candidates. The prominent leaders of the Republican Party were evidently determined to select some one representing the extreme views of that party. It was important that this should not be done, and yet quite certain that it would be attempted, if in the elections the Republican Party should receive the same support as in 1866. This consideration materially affected the result of the elections. Thousands of Republicans stayed away from the polls, wishing neither to support Democratic candidates nor to give their sanction to the extreme views of their own party leaders. As to the vote in four of the States upon negro suffrage, the result had no special significance, for the issue presented had none. The refusal of Ohio to allow colored citizens to vote did not by any means imply opposition to negro suffrage as a feature of the Military Reconstruction bill. In Ohio, as in all the Northern States, the only question involved in this matter was one between an abstract principle and the prejudice of race; but not so in the Southern States, one-third of whose entire population was colored. Here there were questions of expediency as well as of abstract justice to be considered. The exclusion of the vast colored population of the South from negro suffrage involved dangers not only to the future tranquillity of the States themselves, but to the peace of the nation. The perils which many feared from this universal or impartial suffrage were mainly imaginary. President JOHNSON predicted that it would bring on a war of races; but it would seem far more reasonable to expect such a war to follow the exclusion of a very large class from all political power. The moment the negro becomes invested with political rights, the very basis for the antagonism of races is removed."

The reaction of 1867 had its legitimate result in the nomination by the Republican Party of GRANT and COLFAX. And the result in November will undoubtedly justify the confidence of the author when he says that "it seems certain, that, whatever else may fail, the principle of 'equal rights for all men without distinction of color,' will be maintained in the next Presidential election and in the election of a new Congress."

THE WHITE HILLS.

A Romantic Evening—The White Hills by Moonlight—Peculiarities of North Conway—A Sermon in the Woods.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1868.

Four of us sedate seniors were engaged last evening at a rubber of old-fashioned whist, in which the contest had become so close as to excite a keen interest, when suddenly the voice of some one reading aloud in another part of our "Three Elms" parlor, followed by shouts of laughter, provokingly interrupted our play, causing in as many seconds, two "revokes." The noisy merriment of our fellow-boarders continuing unabated, whist had to be resigned, and then we discovered the cause of the cachination; my learned friend, the "lawyer," was reading from your paper of Sunday my letter, and enjoying it exceedingly, till he came to the "hard seats" and "extra subscription," when he made a dead pause, and began to look very serious, evidently regarding that part of the communication as a "breach of confidence." His excellent lady, however, the beautiful and lively neice of New-York's venerable and venerated poet, soon laughed him out of this serious vein, and the threatening cloud was dissipated by a perfect fusillade of raillery and repartee between him and our "devotional" artist. The demand for your paper "stock" rose very high, but could not be supplied, and you will receive "large orders" by this mail.

Last evening—the counterpart of several preceding ones—offered to the dwellers in this picturesque mountain-girdled intervale a scene of rare beauty—the clear, cold moon suspended above the long range of the Mote Mountains to the east, and irradiating the "Ledges," nearer this way, and lying between the Motes and the winding Saco. These "Ledges" are rendered familiar to all visitors, as the fields of fancy, in which they are either coaxed or coerced to behold—"see most distinctly," rather—various forms cut by the mighty hand of Nature in the solid rock, the "White Horse" and the "Boar's Head" being the most conspicuous. After going through a severe course of training, I have at length learned to recognize them readily, and to instruct new comers in this mountain-fancy faith; but "the figure of DANIEL WEBSTER lying on his back," formed (or fancied) from Mount Washington or some adjacent heights has as yet proved too large "an article of belief" for me. For several days a blue or grayish mist, varying in tints and shades, has hung about the mountains; and, when this was permeated and illumined by the moon's rays, the effect was peculiarly beautiful, and one felt willing to stand or stroll on the lawn and meadows for hours, feasting the eyes on the banquet of beauty spread before them. My windows command a full view of the two ranges of mountains, the forest-fringed Saco, and the green, level intervale stretching over to the river; and many a time on these clear and tranquil moonlit nights am I tempted to rise and gaze forth on the lovely landscape. The mornings, too, are delightful, and lazy indeed must he be who prefers prolonged repose in bed to the cheering enjoyments to be derived from an early walk. The clear, cool, fresh breeze—the glorious panorama of the mountains all around—from Chocorua on the southwest, then by the Motes and the "Ledges," with them Mount Washington in the distance to the north, and nearer, turning toward the northeast, Kearsarge Mountain, with the old hotel at the summit standing out in bold relief against the sky, and the Rattlesnake Range and other hills to the east. These are the boundaries of the view to him who sturdily starts forth northward—my favorite walk—to meet the early morn. Poetical descriptions of such scenes as these I must leave to the gifted sons of genius; I can only say, in simple words, that everything presented to the senses of sight and smell and sound, as I walked this morning some three or four miles on the road to "the Glen," combined to cheer the spirit, brace the nerves, and rouse in the heart a glow of gratitude toward the Almighty Giver of these good gifts. Especially was the pleasant, healthy odor of the fir trees refreshing, while the eye was enchanted with the sparkling splendor and the ear soothed with the low and gentle murmuring of the streams trickling down through glades and gullies in the sides of the wooded hills. As I stood and gazed at one of those bright streams gliding gaily past, it was impossible not to recall HORACE's lines in the epistle on "Town and Country."

"Purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum
Quam que per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum?"

"Is that water purer and clearer which strives to burst the leaden pipes in the streets, than that which murmuringly runs trickling down the sloping channel of the mountain stream?" Let our dyspeptic city friends just come here, and, casting aside all quacks and quackery, try these early walks in North Conway for a week—taking a good draught, if they must have some medicine at first, of a natural and as yet undisclosed and unadorned chalybeate spring, which lies near the path—and I venture to say their digestive organs will soon be restored to health and energy, and on their return to breakfast at 7:30 o'clock, they will find themselves not only able, but eager, to do justice to the beefsteak, lamb chops and other comestibles of the well-supplied North Conway tables. And, indeed, it is only justice to say that both the hotels and the boarding-houses supply very good, well-cooked and liberal food at all the meals, and at reasonable charges. Of course, those who desire much variety and several courses must go to the hotels, and I can say, from several days' experience, they will hardly find in any mountain or marine Summer residence a better-supplied table, or more comfortable and better-conducted house than the Kearsarge Hotel, kept by Mr. SAMUEL D. THOMPSON; and I am informed by friends that "Mac Millan's" is, in every respect, like to it and equally comfortable. Those who desire quietness and economy naturally come to the boarding-houses, where just now and till the middle of October, (decidedly the most enjoyable part of the season,) good rooms and board may be had much more reasonably than at New-York, Brooklyn or Boston.

On setting out for my walk this morning, I took a small parcel to leave at my "washing-lady's," and perhaps a brief hint as to this and one or two other peculiarities of North Conway parlance and practice may not be quite useless to intending visitors. When I agreed for the washing, I wished also to have mending done by the same person. She could not spare time, but, calling to the door "the lady that helped her," she proposed the mending part to her, and it was accepted. This morning she told me that as soon as "the lady" had finished the mending, she would bring home my clothes.

Another peculiarity of North Conway renders it advisable for all visitors to bring a stock of simple medicines with them, for, strange to say, in this land and age of progress and enterprise there is no druggist store in the village, and the nearest resident physician is more than two miles distant, and only a few patent medicines are to be obtained at the general stores. Hence both others and myself have had to send to Portland for any medicine required.

I must not close my rambling remarks without giving you some account of a delightful scene, of which I was a witness and participant, last Sunday. It was announced at our morning church service that Rev. Dr. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, would preach in the "Cathedral Woods," one of the local lions, some three miles hence, on the road to "the Glen," at 4:30 o'clock. A large party of us started in a large open wagon and tour, and soon found ourselves in the throng of a vast number of various vehicles, moving in the same direction. After being driven as far as was convenient into the woods, we dismounted, and a walk of about half a mile through the wild forest paths brought us to the scene of the service, a large open glade in the heart of the woods, surrounded by dark, tall pines—a grand and solemn forest sanctuary, at one side of which stood a large, square granite rock, a most appropriate, natural pulpit, from which Dr. STORRS had already begun to deliver his address. The congregation, numbering many hundreds—probably between 1,000 and 2,000—were seated all around on the dry, smooth, pine-leaf-covered ground, and included many of the élite of our city churches. It was truly a grand and solemn scene in a grand and solemn temple, and as the reverend speaker's clear, ringing voice penetrated each nook and corner of that "forest cathedral," every sound was hushed, and the earnest and eloquent address, evidently adapted to the scene and its surroundings, was listened to with a riveted attention and reverential silence, such as is often wanting in our gorgeous city temples, "built with hands." And when the preacher gave forth "from the prayer-book" that beautiful and appropriate hymn,

"Softly now the light of day
Fades upon my sight away;
Free from care, from labor free,
Lord, I would commune with Thee!"

and the voices of that vast assemblage descended in sweet unison and with power up from that living, pine-girt church of the forest to the blue sky that formed its dome and canopy, I doubt if there was one heart there so hardened as not to be soothed and sanctified by the sublime and inspiring influence of the scene, and impressed with a sweet, solemn and enduring memory of the service and sermon in the "Cathedral Woods" of North Conway. E. R. H.

UTAH.

The Fruit Prospects—Ravages of the Grasshoppers—Mormon Immigration—Brigham Young's Visits to His Outlying Flocks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, Aug. 17, 1868.

The trees are just beginning to recover from the heavy visit of grasshoppers in the last week of last month. Apple, pear, plum, and other trees and shrubs are putting forth their leaves just as if it were Spring. This year peaches appear to be suffering most. Last year they were almost uninjured, but this they were stripped of their leaves as completely as any other kind of trees, and the pear trees do not appear so quick at putting forth fresh leaves as do other trees. As a consequence of this grasshopper visitation, fruit in this city will be comparatively scarce and high in price. Peaches, perhaps, the people would care little about losing, for once, as that fruit has been the most common of any, so common that last year bushels on bushels rotted under the trees, or were fed to hogs. But of apples there never has been sufficient, and of pears very few indeed have been yet raised. When these fruits are scarcer than usual that scarcity is felt. Peaches are hardly considered worth raising for the purpose of drying, as they only bring twelve and a half cents a pound. Apples now sell for fifty cents a dozen, and "two bits each" is a very common price in the Spring for such kinds as Spitzenburgs and Pearmains. As for Winter pears, I never see them in the market. Grapes are not nearly so plentiful as usual, this day owing to hailstones and grasshoppers.

It must not be considered that the grasshoppers have eaten everything in this valley and Territory. By no means. Their visitations, though exceedingly heavy, are partial. In their last visit to this city, by far the most severe yet, they spread nearly all over it, but they were sweepingly numerous only in portions. In some parts of the city they eat every leaf from every tree, fruit and shade, and not only leaves but dormant buds, and also barked thoroughly most of the present year's shoots, so that it is highly probable that many trees and shrubs, such as gooseberry and currant, will not survive the Winter. In other parts of the city the leaves were one-half or one-third eaten. In some places shade trees were not touched.

In the country I do not believe that the wheat and the corn are materially injured, except in a few localities, though the farmers may want it to be understood otherwise. But the oats and the barley undoubtedly are badly used generally, and the crop of them will be very light. Where the crops have not been injured by the grasshoppers they are unwontedly heavy, owing to the favorable and uncommonly rainy season. In the vicinity of this city I never saw the grass land look so well as now, at this season of the year. The fields are "as green as a leek," instead of being as "brown as a bilberry," as in other seasons. Jordan River never was so high as it has been this Summer, nor did its waters ever before remain so high thus late in the season.

The first company of Mormon immigrants from Europe are expected in to-morrow. The immigration is heavier than usual, this season, and is expected to number between three and four thousand. Many of the able-bodied men will go to work on the railroad, which will be a good thing for them. Otherwise, considering the probable scarcity and high price of provisions, and the impossibility of getting them without cash, these new comers might have fared hardly the first Winter and Spring. As it is, they will find it hard enough, for this is not a Paradise for a poor man.

Miss ANNETTE INCE is playing to good houses, considering the time of year. She has appeared in the "Hunchback," "Evadne," "Mary Stuart" and "Ion." She appears to be popular, though the houses here are not very demonstrative, except over the broad effects of low comedy and very spicy sensations.

The railroad is the principal theme of interest now-a-days. The blasting and grading are progressing finely. Public opinion is much exercised over the route westward of Weber Canyon, whether north or south of the lake. There can be no doubt that there is a strong desire here to have the road come by this city and south of the lake, but the prevalent opinion is that it will go the northern route, over the arm of the lake and along the promontory, thence westward to Humboldt Wells. BRIGHAM YOUNG, in the Tabernacle yesterday, said that the road ought to come by this city, and if it did not it would be an insult to the citizens of this Territory. He also gave his views of what constituted a "Gentile." A "Gentile" was not, as was commonly supposed, anybody who did not belong to the Mormon Church, but it was the man who "rejected the Gospel and opposed the work of God." So all those "outsiders" who do not oppose Mormonism and fight against it can take comfort and rejoice that they are not numbered with the "Gentiles," who are the perverse and the contumacious class.

BRIGHAM has a comfortable way of getting along. In addition to the felicity of being very liberally married, as he is generally understood to be, he appears to have a very happy manner of passing away the time. He spends much of the Summer in making visits and tours among the various settlements. Of course, these are all preaching visits, and they are generally rapid and brief—not staying long enough in a place to wear out his welcome. He is invariably accompanied by a voluntary escort, of greater or less numbers, always including several other high Church dignitaries as well as lesser lights. I presume the company never travel unarmed, with carnal as well as spiritual weapons, so that they are ready for any emergency, any conflict with the enemy—spiritual or temporal.

These visits are of the character of *fêtes*—religious *fêtes*—yet not straight-jacketty. All the settlements dress up in their Sunday clothes to meet BRIGHAM. Very frequently the school-children are out with smiling faces, clean apparel, and flowing banners. The bands are there, too, filling the air with music, and sometimes local militia, with all their pomp and circumstance, and laced uniforms. But the display of children is said to be something wonderful, compelling the exclamatory interrogatory, "Where do they all come from?" A very simple and somewhat impertinent question, in the opinion of *paterfamilias* and *materfamilias*. Preaching, prayer, vocal and instrumental music, social reunions, frequently a public dinner, and, except on Sundays, also frequently a ball in the evening, constitute the round of exercises. BRIGHAM to-day started for Cache Valley, 100 miles north, on one of these visits.

CRIME IN TEXAS.

A Partial Record of Outrages in June and July in a Single Sub-district—Assassinations of Freedmen.

Correspondence of the Detroit Post.

AUSTIN, Texas, Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

The records of the Freedmen's Bureau show that outrages committed upon the freed people are rapidly increasing. The State is divided into forty-eight sub-districts, and an agent of the Bureau is stationed at the most accessible point in each for the protection of the freed people. The following items, taken from the reports for June and July of Mr. CHARLES HAUGHN, agent at Waco, show how freed people are treated, and show also the unsettled condition of affairs in this State:

JUNE 6—Some unknown white men shot two freedmen on DORLSON's plantation, in Falls County. On the same day CLARK JONES and BELTON DODD rode up to the house of SAM S. and JESSE HOWARD, and shot them without a word. It was said by some that there was an old feud existing between them; by some that the HOWARDS were horse-thieves, and by others that they were killed simply because they were Union men.

JUNE 10—P. MOSIER shot at THORNTON SCOTT, and ran him off the place in order that he might make him lose his crop. The Bureau agent arrested MOSIER, who proved (?) that he shot his pistol off into the air and not at SCOTT.

JUNE 18—W. C. ATCHISON stabbed ALEXANDER SHAW, freedman, with a knife, inflicting wounds which caused his death within a few days.

JUNE 22, 23 and 24—Three white men, named BICKERSTAFF, ELLIS and BOARDMAN, traveling through Navarro County, robbed six freedmen of their money, horses and clothing. They were arrested in Corsicana, and were found to have been Confederate soldiers, and had robbed only "d—d niggers," who could not testify "agin a white man" before him. No Justice of the Peace could be found who would try them, and they were released. They have since robbed five negro families, even taking the women's clothing, stolen four horses, and shot two freedmen near Spring Hill.

JUNE 26—Five white men attacked a freedman named GENERAL HARRISON in the road and ran him three miles, shooting at him all the time. HARRISON thinks at least thirty shots were fired at him. On the same day JOHN DANIELS and another white man attacked THOMAS TAYLOR, a freedman. One man held his revolver cocked on TAYLOR while the other whipped him. The freedman had committed no offence.

JUNE 29—CHARLES BARLOW accused SANDY LOCKERIDGE of having persuaded another freedman not to work for him and shot him in the shoulder. The civil courts took no action in the matter.

JULY 4—A white man, supposed to be CHAS. BARLOW, killed ALBERT LOCKERIDGE, freedman, while gathering together cattle for Mr. LOCKERIDGE, a planter on Trinity River. No action was taken by the courts. WILL WALKER was killed on the same day and under the same circumstances.

BICKERSTAFF, BOARDMAN and ELLIS went to HENRY CARRUTHER's house and tried to kill him. They shot at him three or four times. When he had gone they stole all of his household goods, three horses and his saddles. The officers of the law again said as the criminals had done nothing but rob a "d—d nigger," and as there was only nigger evidence they would not try the case. PETER BENTON was shot and robbed of his horse by the same parties.

JULY 9—JOHN WEST, leader of a mob; JOHN SNEAD, Sheriff of Hill County; MACK RUNNULDS, and others, proceeded to the neighborhood of RICHARD KEESLER, PATON KEESLER, JOSEPH BOND and LAFAYETTE BOND, and ran them into the woods, declaring their intention to hang them. The Sheriff of Hill County tried to shoot MORGAN BOND while in the custody of a civil officer. He also beat one of the witnesses severely because he would not swear to what he desired.

JULY 10—Some unknown white men went into the cabin of a freedman in Falls County, robbed him of $150 in specie, and then murdered him.

JULY 14—WARREN LAWLESS, NAT. WALTERS and brother came to Waco, got drunk and went out of town and camped near the house of a freedman, named THOMAS WILSON. They went to WILSON's house, broke the dishes, turned over the table and insulted his wife. She went to the church for her husband, who, returning with others, was met by these men running after his wife. They fired at WILSON several times, killing him, and then ran off, leaving a hat, horse, two saddles, and other things.

JULY 21—JOSEPH PATTON, JAMES MCCULLOUGH, GEORGE ROSS, WILLIAM ADAMS and HENRY WALKER, the latter a freedman, went to SIMEON ANDERSON's house, and shot at and endeavored to kill him, simply because he knew the men who forced First Lieut. H. S. HOWE to release three prisoners, whom he had arrested at Cotton Gin.

July 25—JOHN GREEN, his brother and brother-in-law, rode up to the house of MARION CHAPMAN, (a freedman,) and inquired the road to Waco. A freedman present said, "That is MARION," pointing him out. The men commenced to dismount and drew their revolvers. MARION started to run, when they fired at him—one ball hitting him in the back, and passing through him. The Bureau agent, with a Sheriff and four citizens, went to Bosqueville to arrest the men, but found a hundred and fifty men armed and ready to resist any authority. That night GREEN and others went to kill CHAPMAN, but when told that he would die from the wound received on the 28th, he was not molested.

July 28—A freedman, named CALEB, was murdered while returning home with medicine for his wife, who was very ill. Names of the murderers unknown.

Mr. VAUGHN states that these are but a small portion of the outrages committed in his sub-district (comprising six counties) during the months of June and July. The freed people are beaten and whipped in numberless instances, but fear to report them lest they should be murdered for it. In July alone at least twenty-four murders were committed in his sub-district, and still the criminals are all at large.

On the 19th ult., while Lieut. GREGORY BARRETT, Sub-Assistant Commissioner at Tyler, Texas, was trying a case of assault upon a freedman, an armed mob attacked him in his office and severely wounded three of his men. It is almost a miracle that he escaped uninjured. Before he could get his small command together the desperadoes fled. Last Saturday morning, only four miles from this city, six men, masked and armed, met a freedman in the road, and were about to shoot him, when one remarked that he was a poor, ragged nigger, not worth killing. They let him go, rode on to a cabin but a short distance, and called out a negro living there, and without provocation shot him into pieces. No one, loyal or disloyal, knows of any offence the negro had committed.

THE WORK OF A DESPERADO.

The State is filled with organized bands of thieves and robbers, and citizens fear to throw any obstacle in their way or even to publicly speak ill of them, knowing their lives and property would be endangered thereby. They are so bold in their nefarious designs that they ride into towns unoccupied by United States troops and publicly proclaim their bad deeds and defy both civil and military authorities. B. F. BICKERSTAFF, with his band, captured and destroyed a train of commissary stores, two miles northwest of Sulphur Springs, on the 15th of July. He gave Mr. J. N. TURK, the wagon master, a receipt for them, stating that he could take it to Lieut. GORDON, at Sulphur Springs, or to the authorities at Austin, and tell them if any more stores or troops came that way the stores would be burned and the last man killed. The following is a true copy of the receipt:

To the Commander of the Post of Sulphur Springs, Texas:

The undersigned reached here on yesterday evening, and found five wagon loads of military stores, and no one to receive them; and thinking the whole affair a humbug, I have thought it expedient and proper, and a duty I owe to my own reputation, and believing it a duty I owe to an unsettled and oppressed people, have, with force of arms, taken charge of the contents of said wagons, and will, in due time, report at your headquarters.

B. F. BICKERSTAFF,
Captain Commanding in this Military Division.
JULY 15, 1868.

This desperado is still at large, seeking an opportunity to destroy Government property and murder United States soldiers. To stop this indiscriminate robbery, anarchy and murder of loyal whites and freed people, what can we do?

REMEDY.

Elect GRANT for President, and send SHERIDAN to Texas. E. C. B.

A GENEROUS ASSAILANT.—Yesterday morning an odd case came before one of our Police Justices. A vessel Captain, who was annoyed the evening before at a lager beer saloon by the importunate request of a stranger to get a berth as cook for him, expressed his impatience by giving the man a blow in the face. As the Captain was going out of the door a few minutes afterward, the assailed lay in wait and returned the debt with interest by delivering a powerful blow on the nose of the Captain as he was passing him. This would have led to immediate hostilities, but that a policeman happened along and quashed the affair on sight by arresting both. When brought before the Justice, the facts were briefly stated, and he fined each $5 and costs. The Captain paid his fine, but the other, for want of the change, was likely to go to jail. With a commendable generosity, the Captain paid it for the other, although an entire stranger to him, merely remarking, "Well, old boy, I might have been a little hasty, but you'll know me better the next time we meet."—*Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, Aug. 22.*

How the Illinois State Geologist Got Into Trouble and Out of It.

From the New-Albany (Ind.) Commercial, Aug. 25.

The recent burglaries in New-Albany have made our usually vigilant Police force still more vigilant than ever, and it is not now very safe for a stranger to be found upon the streets after 11 o'clock at night. This vigilance has resulted in getting a number of people into trouble of late, among others several strangers. On Thursday night last our city was visited by no less a distinguished personage than the State Geologist of Illinois. This official is a man well versed in the science of geology, but nevertheless he is decidedly careless in his dress—wearing an oil silk-covered cork hat and his pants stuck down in his boots. In this guise the Illinois man encountered two policemen about 11 o'clock on the Thursday night aforesaid. He was plodding along Market-street, with carpet-bag filled with hammers, chisels and other geological implements fit for digging out specimens. The following scene ensued:

Policeman—Hol there! Halt!

And the Illinois State Geologist halted, and at the same moment the policeman tapped him on the shoulder.

Policeman—Who are you, Sir, and where are you going at this late hour of the night?

Geologist—Well, Sir, my name is ——, and I am the State Geologist of Illinois. Who are you?

Policeman—You are, eh! Well, we've heard of such fellows as you before. What have you got in the carpet bag? sounding it with his foot, and hearing the tinkling of the tools. We are policemen, Sir.

Geologist—Well I have some hammers, chisels, &c., for digging out specimens.

This didn't exactly seem to suit the policemen, and they looked more suspiciously than before upon the rough-looking stranger. The geologist saw their quandary and said: "Well, gentlemen, I commend your vigilance as guardians of the peace of your municipality; but I would thank you to conduct me to the DePauw House, where I will satisfy you as to my identity." His request was complied with, the policemen were convinced that he was no burglar, but a veritable live geologist, and they departed.

Decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in an Income Tax Case.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., 26th inst., to the Chicago *Tribune*, says:

"To-day in the Supreme Court the opinion in the case of the Springer income tax case was filed. It will be remembered that the rising Democrat, Mr. W. M. SPRINGER, refused to pay an income tax, and his property, consisting of real estate, was seized and sold to secure the Government. Mr. SPRINGER proposing to test the constitutionality of the law authorizing the collection of an income tax, his real estate was levied upon and sold, conveyance being made to the United States. Suit was then brought in equity to cancel the conveying the property, but the Court refused to grant the prayer on the ground that the title to the property, if any passed by the sale, is now in the United States; therefore the case is beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and the complainant's security is ample at law, and the Court, in chancery, could not take cognizance of the case."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois on the 20th inst. nominated Gen. LEONARD F. ROSS, of Fulton County, for Congress, in place of A. C. BABCOCK, declined. Gen. ROSS is a brother of LEW. ROSS, the present Democratic representative of the district. The Peoria *Transcript* says of him: "Gen. ROSS was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was a Democrat up to 1860. When the rebellion broke out he rallied at the call of his country, raised a company of volunteers, joined the Seventeenth Illinois, was elected Colonel and served as such until he was promoted to the command of a brigade. The old Seventeenth never had a better Colonel nor one more beloved by his command. Gen. ROSS made a good record during the war, and has remained true to his loyal convictions since then."

The Republicans of Mifflin County, Penn., have nominated for District-Attorney Capt. CHARLES J. ARMS, of Lewistown. Of him the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Capt. ARMS left Yale College near the beginning of the war to join the army. At the battle of Chancellorsville he displayed remarkable courage, preserving by a personal example of prowess and intrepidity the *morale* of a regiment, half of which had been swept off by the enemy, and saving it from capture. Col. ROSS, commanding the regiment, wrote to Gov. BUCKINGHAM that the army of the Potomac did not contain a braver officer than Capt. ARMS. He continued in the service, most of the time on staff duty, till the end of the war, after which he studied law in New-York, and has followed his profession with the fidelity, zeal and ability which are traits of his character."

The California papers publish the following letter, addressed to the Master of Masons on the Navy-yard at Mare Island:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1868.

SIR: By order of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, you are hereby directed to dismiss C. B. DENIO, foreman of masons, at the Navy-yard under your command. You are also directed to warn all employes in the yard who have been active politicians, or who have used abusive language toward the President, that such conduct subjects those offending to dismissal, and you will report all such cases as may come to your knowledge hereafter to the Department.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SMITH, Chief of Bureau.

Judge RANSOM BALCOM, of the New-York Supreme Court, has written a letter, addressed to a Republican club in Unadilla, strongly indorsing the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX. After saying that he has taken no part in political discussions since he was appointed a Judge in 1855, he says: "In my judgment it is as necessary for the peace and prosperity of the people, the protection of Union men in the Southern States, the credit of the Government and the preservation of the Union that Gen. GRANT should be elected President of the United States, as it was for the Union army to defeat the Confederate forces and crush the rebellion."

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says: "The writer of this paragraph received in March, 1865, at Wilmington, N. C., nine thousand Union prisoners, who had been in Salisbury, Florence, Millen and Andersonville. He saw them, conversed with them, provided hospital attendance for a shorter or longer time for three or four thousand of them, and buried them by scores and hundreds. To say that they had been treated as well as possible, to say that they had not been neglected and brutally misused to a degree that amounted to murder, is an infamous and damnable falsehood."

The New-York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says: "A few days since there appeared at Gen. MCDOWELL's headquarters (the new commander of this district) a seedy-looking individual, with a request backed by Mr. TWEED and several other prominent local Democratic leaders, for a cannon and ammunition to be used by the Democrats in Westchester. His Adjutant-General, who during his absence performed the General's duties, learned, in conversing with the applicant, that he was an ex-rebel soldier, born in Charleston. He informed him that the Government furnished no war material to political parties, and least of all to Seymourites."

There are three candidates for Congress in the Sixth District of Illinois: BURTON C. COOK, Republican; O. C. GRAY, Democrat, and ALEX. CAMPBELL, Independent Greenback. The accession of O. C. GRAY to the Democracy, says the La Salle *Press*, dates back to 1863, previously to which time he was a violent Republican, with strong Know Nothing proclivities. In 1860 he made a speech in La Salle, in which he violently assailed the Irish and their national religion, and was only saved from being roughly handled by the interposition of the Wide Awakes. Now his rallying cry is "None but Temperance men to office."

At a Republican meeting in Salem, Mass., W. P. PHILLIPS, the presiding officer, said: "Against all repudiation, whether State or national, Massachusetts Republicans at least are pledged." And again: "Our party must be kept clear of entangling alliances of all kinds. Our candidates must be supporters of the Republican Party and of its principles. They must be worthy men, loyal men, men of good moral character. They must be nominated—and fairly nominated—upon the Republican issues alone."

The Democratic prints are endeavoring to keep up the courage of their party by the continual publication of such items as this: "A change of only 205,641 votes on the popular vote would have elected MCCLELLAN over LINCOLN in 1864." But they omit to state that it required only a change of 22,000 votes in that election to give Mr. LINCOLN the unanimous vote of the Electoral College.

The Democrats of Arkansas are carrying on the campaign vigorously. Mr. WHEELER, State Senator from White County, was recently fired at while riding in his buggy, and narrowly escaped death. Senator BARKER, of Crittenden County, was, about the same time, shot through a window with buckshot, and severely, though it is hoped not dangerously, wounded.

A New-York correspondent notices that the Republican candidates for Congress in this State "are somewhat more conservative than their predecessors. Messrs. PUTNAM, WHEELER, MADDEN and LAFLIN are pretty thoroughly on that side, as compared with HULBURD, VAN WYCK and LINCOLN."

Gen. LONGSTREET says he does not believe SEYMOUR will be elected, but he does believe that if he were elected it would open all the old issues and we should have trouble. Of Gen. GRANT he says: "He is my man. I believe he is a fair man. I met him at West Point. I think he is above meanness. His silence is grand."

Bolting Republicans and some Democrats have put Dr. M. C. WOODWORTH in nomination for Congress in the Ohio Nineteenth District, in opposition to Gen. GARFIELD. He is in favor of paying the Five-twenty bonds in greenbacks.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ is announced to speak eight times in Illinois, commencing Sept. 14. He will make seven speeches in German, and one at Chicago in English.

At a recent Democratic procession in Maine, a soldier who during the war enlisted, received a large bounty, and deserted, bore a transparency which read "We vote as we fought."

The last Maryland Legislature, which did not contain a Republican, appropriated money to the amount of $8,700,000. Among the items is $450,000 for the army and navy of Maryland.

Hon. SAMUEL GOVE, Representative in Congress from the Fourth District of Georgia, has published a card, saying that he will not be a candidate for reëlection.

Hon. WILLIAM MUNGEN has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Ohio Fifth District.

Senator POMEROY will canvass Kansas.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Felonious Assaults and Affrays.

About midnight of Saturday a row occurred on First-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, between JOHN FORD, JOHN SCULLY and JAMES KELLY, when FORD settled the dispute by drawing a knife and stabbing SCULLY in the right arm, causing a severe wound. Both SCULLY and KELLY were arrested and locked up over night, but were discharged by Justice KELLY at the Yorkville Police Court. FORD has escaped arrest.

CHARLES DUNN and DANIEL MULLANEY quarreled yesterday at No. 82 Centre-street, when DUNN stabbed MULLANEY in the mouth with a knife, causing a slight wound. He was arrested and locked up for trial by Alderman O'BRIEN at the Tombs Police Court.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while Officer FISHER of the Twentieth Precinct Police, was on post in Ninth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, he was assaulted by PATRICK SULLIVAN, and stabbed by him in the left leg, a few inches above the knee, causing a severe wound. The officer was removed to Mount Sinai Hospital, where his wounds were dressed and he was taken home at his own request. At a later hour Officer MCCORMICK, of the Twentieth Precinct, succeeded in arresting SULLIVAN, who was arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and remanded to await the result of the wound sustained by the officer.

Scottish Games of the Caledonian Club.

The Twelfth Annual Games of the New-York Caledonian Club will be held at Jones' Wood on Thursday next. The sports of the day will be opened with an old-fashioned Scotch Reel, after which the circle will be cleared, and the Games commence at 10 o'clock with—Putting the Heavy Stone (twenty-four pounds), Putting the Light Stone (eighteen pounds,) the Standing Jump, Throwing the Heavy Hammer (twenty-one pound), Throwing the Light Hammer (sixteen pounds,) the Running Jump, the Broadsword Dance, the Running High Leap, the Short Race, the Boys' Race under twelve years (for sons of members only,) the Three-legged Race.

After intermission for refreshments, the game will be renewed as follows: Vaulting with the Pole, the Long Race, Tossing the Caber, Walking Match, (one mile,) Long Race, (one mile,) the Highland Fling, the Sack Race, the Standing High Leap, the Hitch and Kick, the Hurdle Race, the Boys' Hurdle Race under fifteen, (for sons of members only,) Hop, Step and Jump, the Wheelbarrow Race. A game of Quoits will be played.

There will be good music on the ground during the day, and at the conclusion of the athletic sports dancing will begin, and the children of "auld Scotia" enjoy themselves in good old country fashion—the sons without breeches, the daughters without trains.

Fenian General Convention.

The General Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood met again yesterday morning, and soon resolved itself into the Union Convention, as had hitherto been daily done during the week. As was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, a telegram had been sent on Saturday to Gen. O'NEILL at Washington, requesting his attendance in the Convention yesterday at noon. On assembling at that hour, the Committee reported that Gen. O'NEILL had not paid the slightest attention to the message. The Convention therefore occupied itself in receiving reports from other independent societies, all of which testified a readiness to unite with the Convention. There remains therefore, at present, only the Roberts Brotherhood, of which Gen. O'NEILL is the head, which has not returned to the fold. Whether it will coalesce with the other societies or remain separate under the leadership of Gen. O'NEILL is uncertain.

An adjournment of the Convention took place until this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER CASE.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday over the remains of JAMES MCMAHON, of No. 225 West Twenty-seventh-street, who was supposed to have died in consequence of violence inflicted by his wife ALICE, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. Several witnesses were examined, their evidence showing that the deceased had lived an unhappy life with his wife, she being intemperate, he being of late quite abstemious in his habits. They quarreled a few weeks ago, when the wife struck him with a piece of iron, and she was arrested. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, which were in a filthy condition; the internal organs were diseased. In his opinion, death resulted from disease of the heart. The prisoner was discharged, and promised to sign the pledge.

GERMAN GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB.—The German-American Republicans of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards met at No. 85 Rivington-street, on Saturday evening, to organize a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. CHAS. BREHM was appointed Chairman, and C. L. KLEIN Secretary. The plans of operation for the campaign were discussed, and it was decided to call the organization the "Young Men's German-American Grant and Colfax Light Artillery." A meeting will be held this evening at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, to effect a permanent organization.

METEOROLOGICAL.—The mean temperature of the weather during the week ending on Saturday last, according to the records left at Central Park, was 72° 28'. The highest point reached by the thermometer was on Tuesday, when it stood at 82° 8' at 2 P. M. Rain fell only on Saturday, when it reached 95-100 of an inch. During the present month of August it has rained more or less fifteen days, and the amount of rain fallen has been 7.495 inches.

BRIEF ITEMS.—MICHAEL HARE was seized with illness yesterday at Pier No. 44 East River, and sent to Bellevue Hospital....MARTIN MALONEY, aged 19, was severely injured by an ice wagon backing against him on Saturday....The remains of two unknown men were recovered yesterday from the East River, at the foot of East Houston and Whitehall streets. They were removed to the Morgue for inquest and identification....JAMES MONTGOMERY, of No. 324 West Houston-street, fell from a third-story window yesterday and sustained fatal injuries....Officer MCGUIRE, of the Sixth Precinct, saw a man in Cortlandt-alley with a trunk marked "Cajute Salon," who ran off and abandoned the property. The trunk is in the hands of the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PROSPECT PARK.—Yesterday being the last Sunday in Summer, and having been one of the most delightful days of the season, crowds of the pent-up citizens of Brooklyn made pilgrimages to Prospect Park, where refreshing breezes played among the foliage and swept over the hill as the visitors wandered about enjoying the growing beauty of the Park. Every day's work upon it increases its handsome aspect, and the weekly visitor can see grand changes wrought by both nature and art. It is also a grand spectacle to behold on the various approaches to the Park everybody and his wife, who, having donned their Sunday suits, march along gaily to feast of nature's bounty and to enjoy the repast prepared for them, at their own expense, through the Commissioners. Nobody grumbles about Prospect Park costing a few dollars, at least nobody who speaks loud enough to be heard. Meantime the Commissioners are reconstructing Fort Greene, and owing to very impatient, if not ill-behaved, children, and some grown-up people, too, have closed the grounds against the admission of visitors, and have locked the gates, so as to enable the workmen to go on with their operations without interruptions and without having the day's work destroyed after nightfall. The Park is being speedily reconstructed and when finished will be restored to the people as a grand airing place and playground.

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG THE CITY RAILROAD HORSES.—Since the discovery that any of the City Railroad Company's horses were laboring under the effects of an epidemic, Mr. PIERSON, President of the company, has been incessant in his attention to the matter, and has spared no expense in order that the stables might be rid of the disease, if possible. His efforts have not stopped at that point, for he has brought out a great deal of information in connection with the subject which will prove valuable to all owners of horses. By careful and unremitting attention the epidemic is disappearing in the stables.

CAPTURE OF A SNEAK THIEF.—On Saturday afternoon the door of Mr. HENRY DICKINSON's house, in DeKalb, near Tompkins-avenue, was left open for a few minutes, during which time JAMES THOMPSON embraced the opportunity of entering and appropriating to himself several articles of plated ware of the value of about $8, and going away with them. The servant girl, on her return to the premises, at

once missed the abstracted articles and gave alarm, when Mr. J. E. HERNSTEIN and Mr. GEORGE CHICHESTER, who had seen the thief leaving the house, gave him chase and captured him. All the stolen articles were recovered, and the prisoner, who was taken before Justice LYNCH, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

THE COURTS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Next Monday the courts and the public schools will resume operations for the year, both the judicial and educational departments of the city machinery having enjoyed an agreeable recess during the hot days of Summer. During the time that judges, lawyers, teachers and scholars have been away in the country or at the seaside, painters, carpenters, woodsawyers and coal carriers have done a wonderful amount of work in preparation for the comfort and convenience of all concerned.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN INFANT.—Yesterday morning LETITIA BRODERICK, five months old, being sick and under the medical care of Dr. JAMES, at the residence of her parents, in Nineteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, died from the effect of an overdose of laudanum, administered in mistake by her mother. Coroner FLAVIN held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A FUGITIVE WITNESS RECAPTURED.—ROBERT STONE, who was arrested in March last for having been concerned in a burglary, and sent to the House of Detention as a witness, made his escape soon afterward and has been at large ever since. He was observed in West-street, New-York, on Saturday, arrested and taken over to Brooklyn, where he was lodged in the Forty-third Precinct Station-house to await further action in his case.

ARRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The number of arrest for intoxication and being drunk and disorderly made from Saturday morning till yesterday morning, in the City of Brooklyn, was thirty-nine.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A SAFE.—A bold attempt was made to rob the iron safe in HALIDAY's coal office, near the trestle-work of the Morris and Essex Railroad coal dock, at Hoboken, on Saturday evening. Four men were engaged in the affair, and had just effected an entrance to the office by breaking open the door when discovered by a private watchman, when they threw away their tools, consisting of a sledge-hammer, an iron wedge and two jimmies, and then made their escape. Subsequently, two men were arrested on suspicion, but the evidence being insufficient, they were discharged.

SUSPICION OF ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—JOHN MYERS, residing at Sixty-fourth-street and Eleventh-avenue, shoemaker by trade, and JAMES THOMAS, a resident of Williamsburg, were arrested last evening at Hoboken on suspicion of having attempted to commit burglary. About 12:30 A. M., yesterday, they were observed by Capt. DONOVAN close by STEVEN's gate, at the corner of Eighth and Washington streets. Couching behind some trees, their situation and movements attracted his attention. He had them arrested, and on searching the place subsequently, found there a dirk-knife and a drill. The evidence being insufficient, they were discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar at 12 M..

Reserved case.
No.
63—Marx vs. Marx.

MARINE COURT.

Court Notice.

Jury causes are put over to September. Chambers business only will be transacted on Monday, the 31st inst.

The Surrogate will call his calendar on Tuesday, Sept. 1.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATE TAXATION—THE GENERAL POWER—TO WHAT OBJECTS IT EXTENDS—AS TO WHAT PROHIBITED—FRANCHISE AND PROPERTY TAXES.

The Hamilton Manufacturing Company vs. *The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*—Appeal from the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court. As Corporations as well as individuals are subject to taxation in Massachusetts, and with that view the Assessors of cities and towns are required annually to return, on or before the first Monday in August, to the Treasurer of the State, the names of all chartered corporations having a capital stock divided into shares, established in their respective cities or towns, or owning real estate therein, and the value of their real estate and machinery, for which they were taxed in such cities or towns, on the 1st day of May preceding such returns. Such corporations, if their stock is not exempted from taxation, State and municipal, by the laws of the United States, are also required annually, between the 1st and 10th days of May, to return to the State Treasurer, under the oath of their Treasurer, a complete list of their shareholders, with their places of residence, the number of shares belonging to each, the amount of their capital stock, the corporation's place of business, and the par value and the cash market value of the shares on the 1st day of May. (Sess. Laws, 1864, 122.) Commissioners are also constituted by the fifth section of the act, and they are required to ascertain from the returns, or otherwise, the excess of the market value of all the capital stock of every such corporation, not exempted as aforesaid, over the value of their real estate and machinery, if any, as returned by the assessors of the cities and towns; and having ascertained such excess, as required, it is made their duty, on or before the first Monday of October following, to notify the corporation Treasurer of the result of their doings, and the provision is that every such corporation shall annually, on or before the first Monday of November succeeding, pay to the Treasurer of the State a tax on one and one-sixth per cent. upon such excess. Proper steps were taken by the Commissioners, and the agreed statement shows that they duly ascertained the excess of the market value of all the capital stock of the defendant corporation over the value of their real estate and machinery, as returned by the local assessors, and that within the time required they notified the Treasurer of the corporation of the ascertained result. Cash market value of the capital stock, as ascertained, was $1,230,000, as appears by the agreed statement, and the agreed statement also shows that the taxes, upon that valuation, as assessed to the corporation by the local assessors, were duly paid. Excess of the cash market value of the capital stock over their real estate and machinery, as ascertained by the Commissioner, was $276,000, as agreed by the parties. In addition to their real estate and machinery, the corporation defendants owned personal property standing on their books as valued at $263,997 75, and also bonds of the United States to the amount of $300,000, which, it is conceded, were exempt from State taxation. Amount for which they were taxed was $276,000, but they had on their books a balance of untaxed property, besides the bonds, of $263,997 75. They refused to pay the tax, and the State brought suit to recover the amount. Judgment was rendered in favor of the State for the sum of $3,615 26, which is the amount of the tax of one and one-sixth per cent. upon the whole excess of the cash market value of their capital stock, over the value of their real estate and machinery, as returned by the assessors. Dissatisfied with the judgment of the State Court, the corporation defendants sued out this writ of error, and removed the cause into this Court.

1. Questions not decided in the State Court, because not raised and presented by the complaining party, will not be re-examined in this Court on a writ of error sued out under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act. Apart from the question of jurisdiction, it is necessary that it shall appear that the question presented for decision in this Court was raised in the State Court, and that the decision of the State was given as required in that section. Clear and necessary intendment that the question was raised and must have been decided as claimed, in order to have induced the judgment, is sufficient, but it is not sufficient to show that such a question might have arisen and been applicable to the case, unless it appeared in the record that it did arise and was applied by the State Court in disposing of the controversy.

2. Defendant corporation resisted the claim of the State in the State Court solely upon the ground that they were not liable, under that act of the Legislature, to pay any tax at all to the State, because the cash market value of the capital stock did not exceed the returned value of their real estate and machinery, and the value of the bonds held by them which are exempt from State taxation. On the other hand, the State contended that the defendants were bound by virtue of that act to pay a tax to the State Treasurer upon the whole excess of the cash market value, as ascertained, of their capital stock over the value of their real estate and machinery, as returned by the assessors.

Liability to taxation in some form was conceded by the defendants, except for the amount of their Government securities, and the State did not claim any right to tax those securities, or their real estate and machinery included, in the lists furnished to the local assessors. Obvious issue between the parties was whether the value of the bonds held by the defendants should or should not be deducted from the excess of the cash market value of their capital stock over the value of their real estate and machinery. And the parties taking the same view as to the real issue between them, agreed that if the Court was of the opinion that such a deduction should be made from the said excess as ascertained by the Commissioners, then judgment should be entered for the defendants, otherwise for the plaintiff for such an amount as in the opinion of the Court the State is entitled to recover, with interest. Viewed in any light, the agreed statement of facts shows to a demonstration that the only question in the record not fully determined in the case just decided is, whether the tax imposed by the State is properly to be regarded as a tax on property or as a tax on the privileges and franchises of the corporation. Such a tax so levied is clearly not proportional as is required by the State Constitution in respect to rates and taxes, and consequently, if sustained at all, either in whole or in part, it must be as an exercise of the power conferred in the State Constitution of imposing reasonable duties and excises upon "commodities" within the State. Taxation as contemplated in the provision under consideration, the corporations designated in the second section of the act, is without any reference to the amount required to be raised in the State on the actual property held by the corporation, and without any reference to the whole amount of property in the State liable to be assessed for State and municipal purposes.—(Cone vs. Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 12 Allen 300.) Regarded as a tax on property, therefore, the tax is plainly invalid, and cannot be supported for a moment, as the law, if construed as authorizing such a tax, is in direct contravention of the State Constitution, as understood from the time of its adoption. Manufacturing corporations are private corporations in the strictest sense, as they are created for the convenience of the corporation, and are charged with no public duties whatever. Under the laws of the State and the provisions of their charters they enjoy great privileges, adapted to the purposes of private profit, and by the laws of the State they are exempt from all other taxation, municipal or State, except a property tax on their real estate and machinery, which is based on a valuation in the same manner as taxes are imposed on the property of individuals. Corporate franchises, as determined in the preceding case, are legal estates, and not mere naked powers granted to the corporation, but powers coupled with an interest which vest in the corporation by virtue of their charter, and the rule is equally well settled that the privileges and franchises of a private corporation, unless exempted in terms which amount to a contract, are as much the legitimate subjects of taxation as any other property of the citizens within the sovereign power of the State. Such corporations are not exempted by the laws of the State, and never were in terms which deprived the Legislature of the power to impose on them a franchise tax. (5 Mass. Stat., 76; 6 Spec. Laws, 227, 597; Sess. Laws, 1830, 326; 7 Spec. Laws, 192, 730; Rev. Stat. 830.) All trades and avocations by which the citizens acquire a livelihood, may also be taxed by the State for the support of the State Government. Power to that effect resides in the State, independent of the Federal Government, and is wholly unaffected by the fact that the corporation or individual has or has not made investments in Federal securities. Unless such be the rule, the two systems of government, State and Federal, cannot both continue to exist, as the States will be left without any means of support, or of discharging their public obligations. Congress undoubtedly may levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, for the purposes described in the Constitution, but the power therein conferred does not, *proprio vigor*, operate as a prohibition upon the States to exercise the same powers to raise money to support their own Governments. They cannot lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing their inspection laws; not because Congress may lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, but because the Constitution expressly provides that no State shall exercise that power without the consent of Congress. (Art. 1, sec. 8.) Want of authority in the States to tax the securities of the United States, issued in the exercise of the admitted power of Congress to borrow money on the credit of the United States, is equally certain, although there is no express prohibition in the Constitution to that effect. Outside of those provisions, however, the power of the State to tax extends to all objects except the instruments and means of the Federal Government within the sovereign power of the State. Guided by these principles in the construction of the fifth section of the act under consideration, it is quite clear that the substantial question presented for decision is the same as that determined in the case just decided; the only difference is that different elements of calculation are prescribed as the basis of computation in ascertaining the amount of the required contribution. Separated from the peculiar provision of the State Constitution, and the long practice under the original decision, the present decision of the State Court upon the subject might well be criticised as founded in unsubstantial distinctions, but when weighed as an exposition of that peculiar clause, and in view of the long practice of the State, commencing long before the prior decision was made, it is not possible to withhold from the conclusion a full and unqualified concurrence. Most of the solid reasons for the rule are put forth in the early decision. Successors to the Chief Justice of that day, in treating of the subject, though their opinions are able and well considered, have not been able to add much to the cogency and conclusive character of the reasons assigned by the Court at that time in support of the well-founded distinction between franchise taxes and taxes on property. (Portland Bank vs. Apthorp, 12 Mass., 252.) Property taxation and excise taxation, as authorized in the Constitution of the State, are perfectly distinct, and the two systems are easily distinguished from each other, if we adopt the definition of the term "commodities" as uniformly given by the Courts of the State, and as universally understood by the tax-payers and assessors. If regarded as meaning goods and wares only, there would be much difficulty in the case, but if it signifies "convenience, privilege, profit and gains," as uniformly held by the State Court, then all difficulty vanishes, and the case is clear. Such was the construction given to the term by the Supreme Court of the State more than fifty years before the present controversy arose, and the rule is well settled in this Court that the construction of the constitution or statute of a State by the highest judicial tribunal of that State, in a case not involving any question under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, is to be regarded as part of the provision, and that it is as binding upon the courts of the United States as the text. (Leffingwell vs. Warren, 2 Black, 603; Bank of Hamilton vs. Dudley, 2 Pet., 492; Shelby vs. Gray, 11 Wheat., 351.) Many of the views expressed by the State Court in this case, as well as those advanced by the counsel of the State in the argument of the case, deserve particular notice. They say and we agree that the market value of the capital stock on the shares is the basis computing the present tax. Whatever swells the market value necessarily swells the tax, as is well contended, for the State; even if a purely fictitious value is given to it by the action of brokers or speculators, it makes no difference, the corporation must pay the one and one-sixth per cent. upon the excess of such market value of the capital stock over the value of their real estate and machinery, as returned by the local assessors. Taxes rise with inflation, however caused or to whatever extent, whether temporary or permanent; and depression, be it ever so great, and whether caused by imaginary difficulties, or war or famine, lessens the demand for contribution in a corresponding ratio. Suffice it to say that universal experience shows that actual value, as ascertained by the appraisement of the assessors, may be very different from the market value, as a great variety of elements enter into the latter estimation which have no place in the former. Demonstration of that proposition is afforded in the very able opinion of the Supreme Court of the State in this case. Our conclusion is that the decision of the State Court is correct. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Mr. Justice MILLER, dissenting: I think the tax was a tax on the property, and not upon the franchises and privileges of the plaintiff in error, and, therefore, dissent from the opinion of the Court. In this dissent I am authorized to say the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice GRIER concur.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 29, 1868.

$55,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114¾	100	Quick. Min.	21½
20,000	5-20s, C., '64..b3	110	100	do......2d call	21¾
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s,		100	Atlantic Mail	19⅞
	C.. '65	111¾	100	Pacific Mail	101¼
10,000	U.S.5-20s, C., '68.	108¾	65	Adams Ex. Co.	48
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		200	Wells-Fargo Ex	24¾
	C.	108¾	200	do	24½
25,000	do	108⅞	100	do....bet. call	24¾
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s.,		100	N. Y. Cen.	125¾
	new	63¾	100	do.....2d call	125¾
2,000	do	63⅝	100	do	126
50,000	do	63¾	50	Erie R.	47⅛
1,000	do.....2d call	63⅝	200	do	47⅛
40,000	do	63¾	200	do	47¼
4,000	N.C.6s, x-c.	71¾	25	do	48
10,000	do	71½	100	do....bet. call	46⅞
15,000	do.....2d call	71	200	do	46⅞
21,000	Missouri 6s., bet		100	Hud. R. R.	140
	call	92⅛	38	Norw. & Worces R.	91
20,000	do....2d call	92⅛	21	Reading R.	90⅞
4,000	M. 6s, H & St. J.		100	Mich. S. & N. I.	85¾
	Issue, bet. call	92¾	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅛
1,000	Erie 1st M.	104	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	83¾
4,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	112	100	do.....2d call	83¼
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	15	Pan. R.	368
4,000	Chi., R. I. & P.7s	94⅛	400	Chi. & R. I.	101⅞
1,000	do	95	100	Tol., W. & W.	53⅝
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	92⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	108⅞
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d.	89	90	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	101	100	do.....2d call	84⅛
2,010	do	100⅞	46	Chic. & Alton R.	144
15	Met. Bank	128¾	100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅛
27	Fourth Nat. B.	104⅞	100	do	29
7	Del. & Hud. Ca.	127	74	Del. L. & W.2d call	118
12	do	126⅞	10	do	119
100	do....bet. call	126⅞	17	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	81
100	do.....2d call	127			

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$15,500	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114¾	43,500	5-20s, C, '65	112
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C, '64	110⅝	10,000	5-20s. C. '65, new	108⅝
100,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67	108⅝	50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	109
50,000	do	108⅝	50,500	do	108⅝
			10,000	5-20s, C, '62	114⅝
			500	do.....small	114⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

700	Wells-Fargo Ex.	24⅜	300	Tol., W. & W.	53⅝
600	do	24½	200	do	54
100	Pac. Mail.......s90	99⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
1000	do	102	200	do	29⅛
500	N. Y. Cen.	125¾	100	do	29⅛
200	Erie R.	47⅛	100	M. So. & N. I.	85¾
1500	do	46⅞	200	do	85⅝
500	do.........s5	46⅞	300	do	85⅞
500	do.........b3	46⅞	100	do	85¾
100	do.........s10	46⅞	100	do.........s10	85⅝
3.0	do.........s3	46⅞	100	do.........b3	85⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R...s60	138	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	87
100	Alt. & T. H....b10	42	100	do	86⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	78⅛	500	Chic., R. I. & P.	100⅞
100	do	78	100	do	101⅛
200	do	77⅞	100	do.........b60	101⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅞	100	Chi. & N.W. R...b10	83⅛
200	do	84	200	do	83⅛
1200	do	84	200	Chi. & N. W. P...b15	83⅞
800	do	84⅛	300	do	83⅝
300	P., F. W. & C.	108⅞	300	do.........b3	83¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. S.6s, x-c.	65¼	100	Erie R. Pf.	70
20,000	Tenn St 6s..new.	63¾	100	do	70¾
10,000	do	63⅞	400	Reading R.	91
150	Adams Ex.	48⅝	200	do	90⅞
300	Quicksilver.	21⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
100	Pacific Mail.	101⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅞
100	do	101⅞	100	Ohio & M.	29⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅜	300	M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	126⅛	300	Clev. & Tol.	101⅜
200	do	126⅛	1800	Chic., R. I. & P.	102
300	do.........b10	126⅛	100	do.........b10	102⅛
800	Erie R.	46⅞	100	do	102
100	do.........b30	46⅞	400	do	102⅛
500	do.........s3	46⅞	100	do	102⅛
100	do.........s10	46⅞	100	do.........s10	102⅛
100	do	46⅞	100	do	102⅛
150	Hud. River R.	139	100	do.........b10	102⅛
200	do	138⅞	100	do	102⅛
800	do	139	100	do	102⅛
100	do	139⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	83
100	do.........s60	139	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	83
100	do.........b10	140	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie.	22⅞
100	do	139⅞			

MONDAY, Aug. 31—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$3,465,055
Decrease in Specie	2,819,573
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,000,269
Decrease in Deposits	6,100,759
Decrease in Circulation	25,488

	Aug. 31, 1867.	Aug. 29, 1868.	Aug. 22, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,457,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,462,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$82,920,200	83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	247,877,662	271,780,726	275,245,781
Gold and Gold Notes	7,271,595	16,949,108	19,768,681
Other L. Tend'r	67,932,571	67,757,376	69,757,645
Deposits	190,892,315	210,334,646	216,435,405
Circulation	33,715,128	34,112,139	34,137,627
In Sub-Tres'y..	112,766,019	92,163,852	85,876,692

The Bank Statement published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Aug. 22.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 31, 1867.
On deposits	$216,435,405	$210,334,646	$190,892,315
Circulation	34,137,627	34,112,139	33,715,128
Total	$250,573,032	$244,446,785	$224,607,443
25 ⅌ cent. would be	$62,643,258	$61,111,696	$56,151,861
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	89,526,326	84,706,484	75,204,166
Excess	$26,884,068	$23,594,788	$19,052,305

The import trade of the port of New-York, during the past week, has been up to a fair average, in the leading branches. An improvement has been noted in the demand for dry goods, particularly for novelties in the dress line, which have not been very freely offered, and which have been selling to advantage, both at auction and in private channels. The direct entries for the week have been $2,370,326, and the withdrawals, from bonded warehouse, of previous importations, $967,985, making the total amount actually marketed $3,338,311. A livelier inquiry has been reported for groceries, especially for coffee, which has been firm; and for sugars, which have been slightly depressed, by free offerings. Teas have been held rather above the views of buyers, and have not been largely dealt in. Metals have been in slow request, though the turn of prices has been against sellers. In Hides and Skins, business has been checked by the firmness of holders. There has been less call for East India Goods, and less buoyancy in values. The foreign specie value of the Merchandise Imports was $3,072,307, against $3,747,159, the previous week. Included in the imports were Sugars to the amount of $382,866; Coffee, $378,973; Tin, $146,071; Iron Products, $164,813; Steel, $81,760; Lead, $37,150; Linseed, $122,218; Hides, $185,791; Watches and Jewelry, $130,705; Furs, &c., $69,169; Hemp, $68,923; Buttons, $52,248; Toys, $54,660; Fancy Goods, $44,844; Rags, $36,082; Books, $33,498; Cutlery, $37,586; Earthenware, $67,470; Glass and Glassware, $59,362; China, $27,583; Hardware, $25,030. The aggregate imports of foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise have been to the value of $6,198,502, or $445,783 less than the week before. The Export Trade of the port has been on a more liberal scale. Cotton moved out more freely than for some weeks past, the total shipments having been 2,713 bales, against receipts of 1,700 bales. The aggregate sales for the week were about 10,500 bales, some two-thirds of which went to spinners. The price varied little, Middling Upland grades closing steadily at 30½c. ⅌ lb. The estimated stock now here is about 25,000 bales, and at all the shipping ports of the country some 46,500 bales. The crop advices continue of an encouraging tenor from nearly all sections. Petroleum has further declined, under accumulating supplies and less favorable foreign news; at the reduced figures, there has been a heavier trade, particularly in crude in bulk and refined in bond. Hay has been firm, but not as brisk. There has been less call from shippers. Wool has been in very good demand at full and buoyant figures. Less activity has been noted in Tobacco, as also in Fish, Seeds and bonded Whisky, which latter has fallen off in price, both in this and the leading interior markets. Whale and Lard Oils have been quoted higher on a better inquiry. Domestic Cottons have been offered and purchased more freely, but at easier rates, especially for Prints, which were marked down quite summarily by a few prominent houses. Domestic Woolens have been more sought after and held more confidently. At the Produce Exchange the dealings in most kinds of Breadstuffs and Provisions have been somewhat reduced in volume. Flour, Wheat and Corn were variable in price, but closed in favor of buyers. Oats were firmer. Hog products ruled comparatively steady. There was no quotable change in tierce or barrel Beef. Dairy Products exhibited a downward tendency. The freight market was firmer, but without animation, with 439 vessels of all classes in port at the close of the week.

The changes in the Money line have been even more to the advantage of borrowers. The supply of capital has been more liberal, coming chiefly from private sources. Some of the banks reported a further outflow of currency to the interior early in the week; but the drain practically ceased with the first day or two, on receipt of advices from Chicago in particular, to the effect that more currency had accumulated there than immediate employment could be provided for. During the latter half the week, the offerings gained rapidly on the demand, and large balances were carried over on Saturday that could not be placed profitably on call. The aggregate would have been much heavier but for the freedom with which lenders were investing in the national coin-bearing obligations. The City Bank Loans fell off $3,465,055 within the week, and their circulation declined $25,488. The deposits were reduced $6,100,759. The Legal-tender reserve was diminished $2,000,269, and the Specie hoard $2,819,573. These changes were of less importance than those on the preceding Statement, and were, in a great measure, the result of the transfers of public money from the bank vaults to the United States Sub-Treasury, and of the unusually active Customs call for Coin. The Government Office added over $6,250,000 to its coin and currency balances, as it held $92,163,852 on Saturday, against $85,876,692 the preceding Saturday, on payments, during the week, of only $7,622,332, against receipts of $13,909,491. The daily average of the Bank Exchanges was a little over $80,000,000, and the daily balances avaraged about $3,250,000. Gold fluctuated something less than 2 ⅌ cent., the extremes having been 143⅞ and 145⅝. There was very little spirit in the speculation, its main strength having been derived from the Customs drain, which exceeded half a million a day. The closing transactions showed a uniform movement in the premium, on a restricted inquiry from investors. The export demand was nearly suspended, the week's shipments having fallen short of half a million dollars. A treasure freight of $502,376 was received from California on Saturday. Government withdrew over three millions of coin and coin certificates, from the open market, in the form of customs. It disbursed only $165,000 of coin interest. During the coming week it will commence the payment of the September interest on the 10-40 loan, amounting to near five million dollars. Its currency disbursement will also be rather extensive during September, partly in redemption of the maturing Compound Interest Notes. In this way much of the money which within a week or two the banks have lost and the Office has gained, will be presently returned to the Street, to seek fresh employment in a temporary form, or in mercantile channels. The Gold market closed tamely at ⅜ of 1 ⅌ cent. off, the highest figures of the week. There has been an extraordinarily large trade reported in the Public Funds, stimulated, in part, by the assured ease in Money. The offerings of bonds have been on a greatly reduced scale, and much difficulty has been experienced in making prompt deliveries. The *short* interest suffered severely from this cause, particularly in the instance of the 1862 5-20s, which were found to have been nearly cleared out of the market, notwithstanding the fact that there are considerably over $500,000,000 of this special issue in the hands of the home and foreign public creditors. Old 1865 5-20s and coupon 10-40s were also quite scarce and in quick request, as, in fact, were the whole of the coin-bearing bonds. The foreign houses were taking the 10-40s and the later 5-20s for export more generally than the earlier issues of the 6 ⅌ cent. funded obligations; and the probability was of an early equalization of current prices. While the older bonds were not considered dear at the ruling figures, the newer issues were regarded as being decidedly low at the going rates, and thus constituting them a tempting form of investment. At the close of the regular dealings on Saturday, a strong market was reported for the whole list. A substantial improvement in Railway and Miscellaneous Share values was established, during the week, on an augmented business. The most notable rise and widest fluctuations were in the Western Stocks, which were quite freely dealt in. New-York Central was firmer, and in much more general request. Erie closed about three per cent. lower than it opened, and full four ⅌ cent. off the highest figures of the week, on a heavy and yielding market for this particular property, which seemed to have lost the confidence of the whole Street, because of the general distrust of the present management. Pacific Mail was worked up a few points early in the week on rumors of a promising nature relative to an anticipated equitable settlement with the opposition; but these rumors were subsequently contradicted, and the stock receded to within 1½ ⅌ cent. of the opening quotation. The general list closed rather languidly in the Street on Saturday, partly under the influence of an apprehension of monetary disturbance, which seemed to represent merely the wishes of those operators who were loudest in the expression of their wholly groundless, and, to no inconsiderable extent, simply feigned anxieties on the subject of the immediate future of the Money Market. A decided reaction occurred in Foreign Exchange, which declined ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. and closed weak and irregular, under a supply of sterling bills much in excess of the wants of buyers.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,198,507, against the total entries of $6,862,630 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,568,654 against $2,994,242 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $492,034, against $103,792 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,109,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 1,700 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,748.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	July 18	$4,690,842
February	20,402,462	July 25	5,688,083
March	25,213,380	Aug. 1	5,866,166
April	21,397,835	Aug. 8	6,017,093
May	21,673,084	Aug. 15	4,412,808
June	19,632,457	Aug. 22	6,614,290
July 4	2,859,811	Aug. 29	6,198,507
July 11	4,383,244		
Total since Jan 1, 1868			$171,341,129
Against same time 1867			179,116,448
Decrease since Jan. 1			$7,775,319

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	July 15	$2,317,411
February	14,021,685	July 22	2,033,195
March	13,563,450	July 29	2,976,585
April	14,739,213	Aug. 5	2,505,994
May	15,333,650	Aug. 12	3,209,112
June	11,308,908	Aug. 19	2,772,663
July 8	2,452,696	Aug. 26	3,568,654
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$105,876,152
Against same time 1867			123,700,485
Decrease since Jan. 1			$17,834,333
Gold, Aug. 29, 1868			144⅞ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Aug. 31, 1867			141⅞ ⅌ cent
Gold, Sept. 1, 1866			145⅞ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,249,825	July 18	$2,094,188
February	4,203,829	July 25	1,463,249
March	3,694,912	Aug. 1	735,582
April	6,095,169	Aug. 8	2,696,532
May	15,936,231	Aug. 15	653,493
June	11,825,628	Aug. 22	648,923
July 4	2,373,657	Aug. 29	492,034
July 11	3,947,891		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$64,409,113
Against same time 1867			41,161,077
Increase since Jan. 1			$23,248,036

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	July	$3,112,094
February	4,132,576	Aug. 7	806,351
March	3,196,196	Aug. 13	702,0 0
April	2,757,430	Aug. 15	389,895
May	4,302,056	Aug. 21	844,325
June	3,944,906	Aug. 29	502,376
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$25,812,424
Against same time 1867			19,939,5.0
Increase since Jan. 1			$5,882,904

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$7,2,4,590	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,086
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,099
May	10,009,126	May	17,053,376
June	8,206,097	June	1,779,749
July	9,505,594	July	18,793,.13
Aug. 1	175,000	Aug. 1	92,000
Aug. 8	2,549,000	Aug. 8	414,000
Aug. 15	2,877,000	Aug. 15	278,000
Aug. 22	2,988,0..	Aug. 22	2,8,00
Aug. 29	3,109,000	Aug. 29	165,000
Total	$77,971,986	Total	$60,.30,581
To date, 1867	83,054,655	To date, 1867	4..558,765

The Treasury Department issued last week $83,600 in National Bank, and $411,591 in fractional currency. It redeemed and destroyed $500,500 of old and worn-out fractional currency. The grand total issue of National Bank currency, thus far, has been $309,465,606. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn-out notes, amounting to $9,567,036, leaving in actual circulation at this date $299,898,570. The amount of securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National Banks to date is as follows: For circulating notes, $341,823,300; for deposits of public money, $38,052,350; total, $379,875,650.

As usual at the close of the week Money was very easy on call on Saturday at 3@4 ⅌ cent. as the governing rates. To the more extensive dealers in the Public Funds round sums were offered freely at the lower figure. The Street demand was quite moderate. From mercantile borrowers the inquiry for aid was also light, and on strictly prime business paper the rates were 6@6½ ⅌ cent. per annum. The Government office closed the week with a cash reserve of $92,163,852, against $85,876,692 the preceding Saturday, and $84,290,221 week ending with Aug. 15. These figures show an increase of $6,287,160 in the Gold and Currency balances of the office during the week just ended. The receipts of the office on Saturday were $1,011,698, and the disbursements $636,649. The City Banks, in their returns of this week, show less important changes than on the preceding weekly exhibit. The deposits are down $6,100,759; the legal tender reserve is off $2,000,269; and the specie hoard is $2,819,573 lower than last week. The decrease in these items, on the present showing, is mainly accounted for by the extensive transfers through the week of Coin and Currency to the Sub-Treasury, which has added, as indicated above, over six and one-fourth millions to its cash balances within the week, in preparation for the augmented September disbursements. The banks have reduced their loan averages, $3,465,055, and their circulation, $25,488 since making the former returns. The City Bank clearances for the week have been $480,785,066, and the resulting balances, $19,445,527.

The Gold market was comparatively steady on Saturday, the extremes having been 144⅞ and 145¼, and the closing quotation 144⅞, against 144⅞ last evening. The demand for Coin was less urgent, even for Custom-house purposes, and the dealings in the Gold Room were spiritless. The Gold Exchange Bank Clearances were $42,201,000, and the resulting balances, $1,785,335 in Coin, and $2,626,864 in Currency. There were no considerable exports of Specie reported. The total shipments for the week were only $492,034. The *Alaska* from Aspinwall delivered $502,376 of treasure from California. Government disbursed Coin Interest to the amount of $23,000 during the day, and $165,000 within the week. The September Coin Interest disbursements on account of the Ten-forty loan will commence on Tuesday next. The receipts from Customs were $350,000 for the day, and $3,106,000 for the whole week; with an aggregate importation of foreign goods and merchandise reported of $6,198,507, against $6,644,290 the preceding week. The Foreign Exchange market was very tame on Saturday, the nominal quotations of Bankers' Sterling having been 108⅞@109⅛ for sixty-day and 109⅝@109⅞ for three days' sight drafts.

Business at the Stock Boards and in the Street was practically at an end early in the afternoon. The Public Funds were in good demand, and the earlier dealings indicated a stronger range of prices, particularly for old 1865 Five-twenties, and the Coupon Ten-forties, in which a sharp rise was noted on an active inquiry, the former selling up to 112@112⅛, and the latter to 109⅛@109⅜. The 1862, new 1865, 1867, and 1868 Five-twenties were less brisk than on Friday, and not offered in any considerable amounts. The Street dealings, subsequent to the adjournment of the second session (the last on Saturday, under the Summer arrangements,) of the Government Board, were very limited, and of an irregular character, involving few and inconsiderable actual transfers of bonds.

A firmer and moderately active market was reported for Railway and Miscellaneous Share property as a whole. The chief exception was the Erie speculation, which was again seriously depressed, by quite extensive offerings, largely for effect. There was increased buoyancy in New-York Central, Hudson River, Pittsburg, Rock Island, and St. Paul Preferred and Common stocks. The later afternoon transactions indicated rather less firmness on the general list. The closing quotations compare as follows with the final prices of Friday:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅛	108⅛
American Gold Coin	144⅝	144⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	63⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	92⅛	92⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	71½
New-York Central	125⅞	125⅞
Erie Railway	47⅛	46⅞
Reading Railway	91⅛	90⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅛	102
Northwest Common	83⅛	83⅛
Northwest Preferred	83	83⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅝	85⅝
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅞	108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86⅝	86⅞
Pacific Mail Company	101⅛	101⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83⅞	84⅛
St. Paul Common	78	77⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the last call of the Government Board:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅝
6 ⅌ ct. c., 500 & 1,000, '81	114¾	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅞	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1871	105
5-20 500 and 1,000-1862	114⅞	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110	10-40 reg	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	109
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	95
N. Y. Coupon B'y L.	108	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	95
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	103	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	64
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	103	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	63¾
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Virginia 6s., n. b.	55
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Georgia 6s	81
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71¾
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	Missouri 6s	92
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½	California 7s	133
Illinois war loan	9[illegible]	California 7s. large bds.	133
Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1873	95		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Chatham	145
Merchants'	121	Metropolitan	138
Union	121	Grocers'	112
North River	108	Nassau	107
Leather Manuf's	176	Corn Exchange	130
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100¼
Commerce	121½	Central National	107½
American Exchange	119	Fourth National	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	90½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	105	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. '75	100¼	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	95
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	91½
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73		

The following is a detailed statement of the week's specie exports:

Aug. 24.	Steamship South America, Rio Janeiro—Spanish gold	$10,456 00
	Para—American Gold	8,234 00
Aug. 24.	Brig C. T. Tomkins, Ponce—American silver	8,125 00
Aug. 25.	Steamship Saxonia, Hamburg—Gold bars	183,946 79
	Silver bars	175,738 96
	Foreign silver	21,000 00
	American gold	10,000 00
Aug. 27.	Steamship New-York, Southampton—Mexican dollars	54,346 00
	Bremen—Foreign silver	1,200 00
Aug. 27.	Steamship Missouri, Havana—Spanish gold	5,900 00
	American gold	900 00
Aug. 29.	Steamship City of Antwerp, Liverpool—British gold	12,187 50
Total		$492,034 25

Mr. SAMUEL BARTON, of Messrs. WORK, BARTON & DAVIS, was, on Saturday, elected a member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

City Hall-place, 16.3 ft. s. of Reade, 24x48	$14,000
Fulton-st., No. 113	17,000
Orchard-st., e. s., 150.5 ft. n. Remington-st., 87.11x25	27,000
Lot No. 12 of Winthrop estate, 25x75	23,000
Lot No. 278 Stuyvesant estate, 22x23.1x84 4x56.10	5,500
29th-st., n. s., 366.3 ft. e. 2d-av., 98.9x22.4	15,150
33d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 8th-av., 98.9x18.9	18,000
40th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. 10th-av., 25x98.9	19,500
78th-st., n. s., 562.6 ft. e. 4th-av., 12.6x102.2	12,250
107th-st., 225 ft. e. 10th-av., 100.11x25	1,325
112th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. 1st-av., 50x100.10	2,400
120th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. Av. A, 21xhalf block	1,800

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 113, 5 years, per year	$8,000
Prince-st., No. 94, 4 years, per year	1,800
16th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. 3d-av., 25.6x139.7, 10 years, per year	700
26th-st., No. 194, w., 5 years, per year	500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., n. s., 550 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x100	$3,000
Butler-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of Classon-av., 25x100	1,5 0
Concord-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x100	1,500
Congress-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Court-st., 25x100	2,250
Degraw and Hoyt sts., s. w. corner, 56.3x70	2,6..
Douglass-st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	5,500
Fillmore-place, s. s., 188 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x60 } Fillmore-place, s. s., 228 ft. w. of 6th-st., 20x63.9 }	9,400
Hancock-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 25x100	2,150
Hancock-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of Howard-av., .0x100	533
Lefferts-st., n. s., 147.8 ft. w. of Grand-av., 43.6x100	3,500
Lefferts-st., n. s., 277.8 ft. w. of Grand-av., 42.5x1.0	nom.
State and Nevins sts., s. w. corner, 28x78	3,200
Stockton-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 5.x100	2,360
Suydam-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x200	nom.
Warren-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Smith-st., 16.8x105, q. c.	nom.
North 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-st., 25x100	[illegible]
3d-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South 8th-st., 46.8x94	.0.0
4th-st., e. s., 20 ft. n. of South 1st-st., 37x81x40.6x81	10,000
8th-st., s. s., 147 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	2,800
South 9th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-st., 25x135	6,000
Bushwick-av., s. s., 173.5 ft. w. of Grove-st., 22.2x270x23x270	1,400
Greene and Grand avs., s. e. cor., 25x100	nom.
Greene-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 44.10x200	2,750
Park-av., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x82.5	1,060
Lots Nos. 125, 137, 140, 23, 61, 146, 148, 625, 708, 730, 731, 740, 755, 756, 779, 780, 791, 88, 198, 214, 215, 216, 263, 264, 265, 312, 332, 345, 356, 373, 387, 534, 543, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 288, 166, 402, 817, and 825, Hayscale farm map	3,000
Lots Nos. 146 to 149, L. Greene map	1,797
Section 95, Clover Hill map	4,500

Lease Recorded.

Fillmore-place, 85th-st., n. e. corner, store, &c., 3 years, per year	$420

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Bradford-st., e. s. 470 ft. from Newtown-av., 25x168	$600
Carver-st., s. e. s. 86 ft. s. w. of Flushing-av., 25x100	500
Carver-st., s. e. s., 111 ft. s. w. of Flushing-av., 25x100	500

Flushing.

Clinton-av., e. s., 294.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-st., 183.9x59, 9x182. 8x87.1	$3,200
Clinton-av., w. s. of Flushing Creek, e. s. "Mill Property, 48x139. 11x6 3x8 7 .6	39,00

Hunter's Point.

West-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of West 2d-st., 25x100	$1,600

Maspeth.

Perry-av., n. s., lots Nos. 61, 62, 25x100	$400

Middle Village.

Furman-av., w. s., 320 ft. n. of Carhart-place, 50x150	$250

West Flushing.

Main-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Irving-place, 100x200	$2,000
Main-st., n. s., 307 ft. w. of Junction-av., 100x100	500

Winfield.

Hogan-place, e. s., lot No. 11, block M, 25x90	$225

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Mechanics-av., Tarrytown, e. s., 30x100	$1,200

Lineboro [?].

Road to Golden's Bridge, e. s., 40x120	$50

Morrisania.

Lot No. 37 and half of No. 38, block No. 8, map sections A and B, North New-York, house and lot	$4,500
Lot No. 15, Elton a, house and lot, 100x159	4,500
Lot No. 69, Melrose, 50x100	250
Lots Nos. 66 and 67, North Melrose, 100x112	2,000

Rye.

Cedar road, J. Quirk's, 20x160	$280
Lots Nos. 91 to 98 inclusive, Mt. Jefferson, A. L. Fairweather's, h. and l.	3,680

Ossining.

Croton-av., e. s., 50x135	$1,250

West Farms.

Lot No. 274, East Tremont, T. Besevick's, 50x200	$850

Yonkers.

Broadway, w. s., 86 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 86x245	$1,625
Broadway, w. s., 172 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 86x245	1,625
Broadway, w. s., 258 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., 86x245	1,625
Broadway and Ludlow-st., s. w. cor., 86x245	2,125
Post road, w. s., 344 ft. s. of Ludlow-st., h. and l., 153x245	12,000
Lots Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, map Chas. Drake	800

NEW-JERSEY.

Bayonne.

Shore road, n. s., adjoining Geo. W. Trembly, 3¼ acres	$11,000

Hudson City.

Bergenwood-av. and Grace-st., s. w. cor., 100x103	$855
Grand-av., e. s., lot No. 19, blk. "D," adj. Reservoir, 25x200x11x167	550
Grand-av., e. s., lot No. 23, blk. "D," adj. Reservoir, 25x200	500
Magnolia-av., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of Waldo-av., 25x100	7,000
Magnolia-av., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Waldo-av., 25x100	7,000
Newark-av., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Chestnut-av., 37x93	2,200
Prospect-av., n. e. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Summit-st., 50x100	nom.

Jersey City.

Coles-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of North 2d-st., 25x100	$2,000

East Orange.

Halstead-av., w. s., 340 ft. s. of M. and E. Railroad, 80x2.0	$2,400

South Orange.

J. B. Durand's prop., on Mountain Top, 100x303	$130
T. Baker's prop. on the Mountain, 8 acres	1,977

Orange.

Centre-st., e. s., 100 ft. from William-st., 25x5.	$650
Central-av., s. s. R. Hickey's, 24x265	288

Llewellyn Park.

L. S. Haskell's property on Oak Bend, about two acres	$2,000
Broadway and Oak Bend, E. C. Burt's, 5¾ acres	9,500

Newark.

South Broad-st., e. s., W. A. Howell's, 75x225	$5,6.5
South Broad-st., e. s., O. Reeves', 37x220	5,625
South Broad-st., e. s., O. Reeves', 37x225	5,625
John R. Carle property in 10th Ward, 254x256	3,800

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 288 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ THE NATIONAL DEBT.
SHALL IT BE PAID?
NOW READY, NUMBER SIX OF THE TRIBUNE CAMPAIGN SHEETS, CONTAINING
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HOW SHALL THE NATIONAL DEBT BE PAID?
The Democratic Platform.
AIR-LINE ROUTE TO FINANCIAL RUIN,
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THADDEUS STEVENS' VIEWS,
Are U. S. Bonds Payable in Coin or "Lawful Money?"
A SPEECH BY MR. GARFIELD, OF OHIO,
Republican Economy vs. Democratic Extravagance,
CARL SCHURZ TO THE GERMANS OF KENTUCKY,
Senator Sherman and the World,
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☞ COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
SINKING FUND FIRST MORTGAGE
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connections, passes through the most populous and richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.
The Bonds can be registered at the office of the Company in New-York.
Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.
WM. R. FOSDICK,
At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK,
At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO.,
No. 36 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	16	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	10,569	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	821	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	....
Wheat, bushels	1,200	Lard, pkgs	316
Corn, bushels	7,800	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	477
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	1,710

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $9 25@$9 37½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 758 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quoted firm, on a fair trade demand, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quoted firm, with, however, very little call from any source. Sales have been reported of 1,278 bales, including 514 bales to spinners, 177 bales to speculators and 587 bales to shippers. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been steady, closing dull and quiet, at ½c. ⅌ lb. advance on the opening quotations of Saturday. The total sales for the week have been 10,341 bales, of which 6,560 bales were to spinners, 1,784 to speculators and 1,997 bales to exporters. The stock of Cotton here is now so very small that although most of the stock is offered for sale, the assortment on brokers' tables is poor. The demand from spinners continues steady and mostly for the good grades. The advices from some portions of Alabama, Georgia and Florida, of the Cotton crop, have been unfavorable, but the reports from the other sections continue good. The exports from this port for the week have been 2,718 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	22½	23	23¼@23½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	25½	25½	26 @26½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	28½	28½	29 @29½
Middling, ⅌ lb	30½	30½	31 @31½
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	33	33½	34 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	1,700
Receipts last week	1,530
Receipts preceding week	1,7[illegible]
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	394,7[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	620,9[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	775,977
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,4[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	884
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,108
Exports since Sept. 1	371,939
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,113
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,000
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,191,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,555,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	46,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	85,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet and quoted heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$8; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 80@$8 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 65@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 60@$9 15 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 85@$8 00
Extra State	7 80@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 60@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@12 75
Extra Genesee	9 80@12 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 00

Southern Flour continues inactive and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls. at $8 60@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 850 sacks at $9 90@$12 10 as extremes for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $7 10@$9 60 for common to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 15 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 525 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed, to-day. Sales have been confined to 17,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 47@$2 62½; Red and Amber do., (Winter,) at $2 25@$2 37; No. 1 Spring at $2 10; No. 2 at $2@$2 03 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, opening rather more firmly, but closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels at $1 15@$1 21½ for unsound and damp, and $1 22@$1 25 for ordinary to very choice sound new Mixed Western, and $1 24@$1 24½ for old do., in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in fair demand, ranging from $1 45@$1 75 for Southern, Western and State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 4,300 bushels, chiefly Western, at $1 55@$1 63. Nothing new in Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats have been in fair request at firmer rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,000 bushels old Western at 81½c.@82c. afloat, and 79½c.@80c. in store; also new Oats at 72c.@76c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale (old crop) has been in moderate supply and lively demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New continues in request at 65c.@$1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in good demand at 75c.@90c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 10,958 Hides; sales, 33,000 Hides, the latter including 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs., private terms; 550 Dry Entre Rios, 25 lbs., 21½c. gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Montevideo, 21@21½ lbs., 21c. gold, usual selection; 8,100 Dry Orinoco, part in bond, 20@21 lbs., 19½c.@19½c. gold, usual selection; 3,700 Dry California, part to arrive, 26@27 lbs., private terms; 10,000 Dry African, 10 lbs., 39½c. currency, usual selection; 850 Dry Port-au-Platte, 18 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,200 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 3,900 Dry Texas, principally to arrive, 20@23 lbs., private terms; 700 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 72 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Western, 72 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 147,800, (same time last year, 182,400,—year before, 253,900,) and 350 bales, as follows: 108,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 19,000 Dry Rio Grande; 2,000 Dry Orinoco; 1,700 Dry Central American; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello; 2,000 Dry Tamoico and Vera Cruz; 5,000 Dry Mexican and Texas; 5,100 Dry Salted African, from Europe; 2,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 350 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. DAY & CO. review thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole has ruled fairly active throughout the week. There has been a limited demand from all sections, and though no large sales have been effected, considerable Leather has been sold in small parcels. We make but little alteration in our quotations, but as for some weeks previous our outside figures are only obtainable for one or two choice tannages. Receipts from the tanneries are a little more liberal, footing up for the week about 49,000 Sides. Oak Sole is in fair demand, and prices are unchanged. Rough remains as last noted." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c., cash; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, 38c.@46c., cash; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c., cash; Oak Light Cropped, Good Heavy, 42c.@45c., cash; Oak Middle, Good Heavy, 42c.@35c., cash; Oak Bellies, Good Heavy, 23c.@25c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28½c.@29½c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27½c.@28½c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29c., cash; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 28c.@29c. cash; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29c. cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. Poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c., cash; Hemlock, Slaughter, in Rough, 37c.@41c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, including Porto Rico at 46c.@66c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@54c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been held more firmly, on an improved call, particularly for Fish Oils, including Crude Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Bleached Whale at 92c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 60; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more liberal supply and fair demand at 14c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 20c.@20½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $28 77@$28 85 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 75, cash; $28 75@$28 87 for Old Mess; $25 75@$26 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive but firm; sales equal to 125 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams ⅌ lb. Bacon has been scarce, and firm, but dull. Lard is salable and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18½c. for prime steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues very quiet at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 110 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quite dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in limited demand at $25@$31 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been quiet to-day. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ⅌ lb	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SKINS—Deer have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive, including Honduras Deer at 42½c.; San Juan at 38c.@40c.; Bolivar at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal at 44c.@46c.; Vera Cruz at 42½c.; Chagres at 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello at 35c.@37c.; Para at 43c. gold, ⅌ lb. Receipts and sales of Goat have been light. We quote: Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 50c.; Buenos Ayres at 33c.@36c.; Payta at 32c.@35c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Curacoa at 40c.@55c., currency; Cape at 55c.@57½c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,635 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 147 boxes Havana, at 10c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 13½c.@15⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 56,000 lbs. Tallow at 12⅜c.@12½c.; 45,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19½c., and 34,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal at about 70c., in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day, with 439 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 4½d. ⅌ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Darcignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS, FALSE COLORS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
COMIC ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. James Taylor, Mrs. R. A. Brennan, Mme. Stuttaford and others.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dispatches published in the TIMES of yesterday reported the occurrence of a terrific conflagration in the town of Mariopool, in Russia. Two hundred and fifty houses had at last advices been destroyed, and fears were entertained that the whole town would be laid in ruins.

The new British Parliament is to meet Dec. 10. The Queen's speech will be delivered Dec. 14.

The speedy withdrawal of the French troops from Rome is again announced.

The Spanish Ministry is to be chosen from the Moderate Party, with CONCHA as President.

A Cable dispatch of last night says that the probability of a Continental war is again being discussed by the European Press. The *Libéral* (newspaper) of Toulouse, quotes a reference of Marshal NIEL to the French army, in which that officer speaks of its admirable condition and spirit.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Bremen Aug. 15, and Southampton Aug. 18, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

By telegraphic advices from Brazil, received *via* Lisbon, and published in yesterday's TIMES, we are in receipt of Rio Janeiro news to Aug. 8. The tactics of the Allied forces, in attempting to reduce the Paraguayan garrison of Humaita by starvation, had been entirely successful. The Paraguayans held out to the last moment, and, on the 24th of July, when their stores were exhausted, evacuated the position. The Allied forces marched into Humaita on the following day. Two hundred and fifty cannon and a large quantity of ammunition, small arms, &c., which the Paraguayans were compelled to abandon, were captured by the Allies. The retreating Paraguayans were pursued, and 4,000 of them were cut off from the main body and surrounded in El Gran Chaco. They here formed in line of battle, and in answer to a demand to surrender, emphatically refused. Three of the Brazilian iron-clads had forced their way through the obstructions, passed the batteries on the River Parana, and joined the fleet in the bombardment of the position of President LOPEZ at the mouth of the Tebiguary. Marshal CAXIAS, the Allied Commander, was also advancing his troops on LOPEZ from the land side. As the guns of the Allied fleet command all the routes of retreat, it was expected that the Paraguayans would soon be forced to surrender the position. It was reported that the Paraguayans had also evacuated the important defensible town of Timoo. In view of all these advantages gained by the Allies, the opinion was general throughout Brazil that the war was very near a successful termination.

A telegram from Puerto Cabello received *via* Havana, and dated Aug. 9, was printed in the TIMES yesterday. The contents represent that Gen. MONAGAS, the present Chief Executive, with a force of 2,000 men, whom he brought from Caraccas, commenced an attack on the city on the 5th inst. The garrison embraced only 500 men, but they had the advantage of eleven heavy guns in position. The fighting had continued up to date, and the defenders of the city were aided by the war steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparari*, which were pouring a heavy fire into the assaulting forces. The odds seemed to be against MONAGAS, and the attack would surely prove a failure.

The Commissioners of the Ontario Board of Agriculture, appointed to visit the Western States and report on the cattle disease, say the disease arises from contact with Texas cattle, and recommend a prohibition of the importation of cattle into Canada.

Mr. BURLINGAME and the Chinese Embassy visited Chelsea, Mass., Saturday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. They were driven through the city in company with several invited guests. Many houses were appropriately decorated, and the City Hall was filled with people. Mayor FROST made an address of welcome, to which Mr. BURLINGAME responded.

THOMAS MCCARTY was tried at Franklin, Penn. last week for the murder of DAVID BARRY, and on Wednesday the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. There was never any quarrel between the parties, who were day laborers, and the murdered man was in very humble circumstances, yet MCCARTY killed him while he was asleep to gain possession of his trivial savings.

Purser MCLACHLAN, of the steamship *San Francisco*, will accept our thanks for courtesies.

A Democratic torchlight procession, which occupied two hours in passing a given point, marched through the streets of New-Orleans Saturday night.

The Egyptian Lotus, which grows luxuriantly in the shallow water bordering Lake Erie, near the mouth of the River Raisin, is now in full bloom. There are large fields of this plant in that vicinity, and the blossoms are very large and very fragrant. Detroit papers speak of a blossom which measures 12¾ inches in diameter, while the leaf of the plant is 32 inches in diameter.

The Directors' train and a construction train on the Central Road came in collision on Friday, near Whitesboro. One man was killed and another seriously injured on the construction train. None were injured on the Directors' train. Vice-President TORRANCE was among the passengers on the Directors' car.

Gen. SICKLES, returning to Boston on the steamer *Cambridge* Friday evening, was enthusiastically received by a crowd of citizens in Rockland, Me., and addressed them briefly.

A letter from Osceola, Mississippi County, Ark., states that Dr. A. M. JOHNSON, member of the Legislature from that county, was assassinated on the night of Tuesday, the 25th instant.

A fire at Schagticoke Falls, Rensselaer County, this State, destroyed on Saturday about $12,000 worth of property. The heaviest sufferers are JOHN CONNORS, merchant tailor, whose loss is $5,000, and ANDREW SIPPERLEY, whose loss is $6,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Gen. CARL SCHURZ arrived at Philadelphia Saturday, and that same evening addressed a meeting of German Republicans. He speaks again to-day.

The Police force of New-Orleans has not been paid for five months. Thursday a Committee from the force waited on the Mayor with a memorial, setting forth that many of the officers are without the means to procure the commonest necessaries of life, and their families are in actual want; that the best officers have been reduced to actual beggary, and to solicit from the charitable, whose residences they guard, food to take to their families. They stated that it is not charity they ask, but payment for labor honestly performed. The City Council considered the memorial and passed a resolution declaring their inability to move in the matter, and referred the subject to the Legislature.

At the exhibition of a menagerie in Madison, Ind., on Wednesday last, a lioness attacked HERR LINGEL, a lion-tamer, springing furiously upon him and tearing the flesh in shreds from his arms and legs. The unfortunate man's bones snapped under the terrible violence, and the spectators were stricken with fear, expecting to see him killed outright. The employes of the menagerie, however, came to his assistance with spears and lances, and succeeded, with some difficulty, in rescuing him. He was immediately placed under treatment, and his wounds dressed.

Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN arrived at Omaha on Friday evening, from Lancaster, Ohio, *en route* to Fort Sanford, where her daughter still remains very ill.

The Grand Jury of Venango County, Penn., sitting at Franklin, on Thursday found true bills against WELDE, MILLER, SHOPPERT and GEIGER, the four parties arrested by Officers HAGUE and MCKELVY, of Pittsburg, charged with being concerned in the great Bennehoff robbery. Officers HAGUE and MCKELVY were present and testified before the Grand Jury. It is not known whether the trial will come up at this term of court or not. The bill against the six parties arrested by the Deputy Sheriff and officers of Venango County, about a week ago, has been ignored by the Grand Jury, and, it is said, the parties imprisoned are about to institute suit against the officers for false imprisonment.

Saturday night, a saw and grist mill at Belle Station, on the Great Western Railway, in Canada, was destroyed by fire, and VAN ORDEN, with his wife and a neighbor, perished in the flames. It is supposed the victims were robbed and murdered, previous to the firing of the premises by the murderers.

The Republicans of the Missouri Ninth District have nominated D. R. DYER for Congress.

Eight divorces were granted in Lamoille County, Vermont, at the late term of the Supreme Court. Several divorce cases were continued and one dismissed.

A meeting of the planters and manufacturers of Mississippi is to be held in Jackson on the 10th of October next, to organize a Planters' and Manufacturers' Association.

Rev. Mr. VAN METER related the chief incidents of his recent tour in Europe at the Howard Mission yesterday. JOHN ALLEN, "the wickedest man in New-York" was present and announced, amid much applause, the closing of his dance-house.

Rev. PARREGH VARTOOKIAN, of Constantinople, an Armenian, converted to the Presbyterian form of the Christian faith, preached yesterday afternoon to a number of Armenian residents of this City, in the lecture-room of Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street. The gentleman purposes buying lands at the South for the settlement of an Armenian Protestant colony.

The B'nai Berith Association held their annual meeting yesterday, and, after receiving the Secretary's report, elected officers for the ensuing year.

Cotton was quiet on Saturday at essentially unaltered quotations. Breadstuffs and Provisions were in light demand and generally weak in price. Groceries were in request. Freights inactive, with 439 vessels of all classes in port.

A September Session.

We shall be sorry to see a September session unless the necessity for it be clear and urgent. It will be inconvenient to the Senators and Representatives of both parties, and will be distorted by the opposition into a partisan movement, having its origin in the exigencies of the campaign. There might be no justice in such an accusation. We know that there is none in the reports which attribute the efforts to bring Congress together exclusively to paltry and sinister cliques. But it is desirable, both for the Republican Party and the country, that the reassembling—if it occur—shall be justified by manifest and proper reasons, and by definite and judicious action. The probability of the latter is a consideration that should enter into the judgment of those whom the two Houses have made responsible for the meeting. They are to decide not only whether anything in the condition of the South requires legislative attention, but whether immediate measures of amendment are requisite and feasible.

It must be admitted that the subject derives importance from the uncertainty and distrust which attach to the purposes of the Executive. If the President were cordially in unison with Congress, or if it were possible to repose confidence in his desire to give effect in good faith to its enacted plans, the Southern question would be divested of nine-tenths of its danger. It is serious mainly because he is doubtful. Not only is there little reliance on his disposition to perform effectively duties enjoined by the law, but there is a not inexcusable fear that the opportunities of his position may be perverted in a manner productive of ugly complications. This fear is the root of whatever strength is in the movement for a September session.

Nor will it be abated by the reported interview of the President with the reactionary delegation from Tennessee, or his alleged compliance with the wishes of a similar delegation from Charleston. In the one case he identifies himself with the Democracy of his own State, who, under the pretence of securing a fair election, would afford license to the rebel lawlessness which afflicts the State. When, therefore, the President combats with constitutional argument the idea of converting militia into a "standing army of paid soldiers," and by implication suggests its intended use to impair electoral freedom, he is guilty of a waste of wisdom. The known and declared purpose of Gov. BROWNLOW'S measure is to repress disturbances and effect the punishment of marauders and murderers whom the civil authority, unaided, has failed to reach. There may also be an ulterior design in providing a competent force, in reserve, in view of the avowed determination of violent men whom the State law has disfranchised, to vote in spite of the law. These, however, are matters in which the official statements of the military authorities may be relied upon to counteract the misrepresentations of partisans. They are pertinent in connection with a September session only because the law of 1865, disbanding and forbidding the reorganization of Southern militia and volunteer forces—from which the reconstructed Governments now suffer—is referred to by the President as fortifying his position.

In the case of Charleston, we are unable to understand on what ground the President listened to an application for interference, not made by or through the local Executive, unless it be on the principle, affirmed in a recent veto, that the present Government of South Carolina has no legal validity. The President has no more right to meddle with the municipal affairs of Charleston than with those of New-York. His recognition of the malcontent whites, in any shape, must have an evil tendency. Their address to the colored voters, full as it is of menaces, and of defiance to local law, illustrates the real trouble to be apprehended. People who publish a refusal to pay taxes, or in any way to recognize or aid authority organized under the reconstruction acts, have little title to sympathy, and none to the attention or help of the President. Instead of ordering down a regiment of infantry, he should have referred the memorial and its signers to Gov. SCOTT, who has thus far evinced sagacity and moderation.

These instances of perversity on the part of the President do not, however, constitute a conclusive reason for a meeting of Congress in September. *That* can be rendered expedient only by some general and pressing need, having in view the maintenance of existing authority throughout the South, and the perpetuation of results aimed at in reconstruction. The question to be decided by those having it in charge is as delicate as it is important. They are required, on one hand, to resist the temptation to confound party interests with national necessities; and, on the other, to estimate carefully all probable contingencies before throwing away an opportunity which subsequent regret cannot replace.

The Legal-Tender Act—Its Necessity and Constitutionality.

The *Nation* assails the constitutionality of this war measure, and insists that the Supreme Court of the United States, governed by the well-known antecedents of its members, will pronounce it void as to all contracts made before its passage, and also as to those made since payable by their terms in gold, but supposes that the Court will sustain as legal all contracts to pay in greenbacks. These results, it claims, will accord also with equity, with common sense, and the requirements of an exalted statesmanship.

These views, either as regards the antecedents of the Court, or the legality of such decisions, are not sustained by the presentation of any facts or arguments, and we might leave the matter with the expression merely of adverse opinions, did we not suppose that the utterance of such views by any respectable authority is injurious.

The extraordinary legislation of Congress during and since the war, of which the act in question and the Reconstruction acts are prominent instances, owe their origin to the *necessities* of the conflict; and as the body which alone decides questions of fact of that nature—the Congress—has decided that they are "necessary and proper" war measures, the Supreme Court would seem to be restricted to the inquiry whether or not they are reasonable means to the end which they were to accomplish. Both stand on very nearly the same ground, and we do not see how the one can be successfully assailed without depriving the other of its secure foundations.

The first question that arises is, whether the war could have been conducted throughout on the basis of the precious metals?

It must be borne in mind that for nearly the whole period of our existence as a Republic, the precious metals have been habitually expelled from the United States as the fruit of its paper system, State and National, and particularly of its small bills. These latter were held in what in specie countries is the chief depository of gold and silver, the pockets of the people, and to this habit is due the expulsion of all other descriptions of money. The precious metals consequently accumulated in those countries which, having an industry that invited the coin, were strangers to the paper system. France and Great Britain, which had a large supply, were inimical to this country during the war, and could not then be relied upon to take our national loans, as they supposed that division would take place. In 1861 there was no expectation that a United States loan would then be taken at fair rates in the markets of the world. The particular situation of other countries need not be mentioned. We were clearly driven upon our own resources. As long as the opinion was entertained that the war was to be one of ninety days, or at most short, our temporary loans, issued at unusual large rates of interest, were taken by the State Banks. In December, 1861, however, Mr. GALLATIN, President of the National Bank of this City, at a meeting of bank officers, stated that those institutions which had taken largely of these loans would be obliged to suspend, or that the Government would, and he recommended that the latter should take the fatal step. We give the language of Mr. GALLATIN, as it was reported at the time, the italics being ours:

"We" (the banks) "are now loaded down with Government securities which we cannot sell. Banks, as I have already stated, can act only as agents in great national loans. When our capitals are absorbed, *as they now are*, we can no longer aid the Government. The Government *must suspend specie payments or we must*, and it is only a question of a few more days' time as to who suspends first, and who shall hold the specie in our vaults. If we hold it, the people and the Government will be alike benefited. If the Government takes it, the whole will be expended and *hoarded by a few people*."

These admissions will be deemed conclusive as to the situation of the country in its finances, at the time they were made, and as to the fact that the supply of the precious metals was inadequate, as well for the purposes of business as for the purposes of a great war besides. The war had already loomed into the grandest proportions, and if the precious metals had remained packed in the baggage trains of armies, to be distributed as its wants arose, and to travel slowly back to the channels of business, it needed no prophet to foretell that it would have required a larger army at home to enforce collections in gold and silver out of debtors whose means had been absorbed by the Government, than to put down the rebellion. The hardship of the enforcement of legal decrees, as between creditor and debtor, by the very power which had stripped the whole debtor interest of its means to pay debts, by transferring the whole substratum of the currency to the theatres of conflict, would have created a more discontented people north of the Potomac than confronted our armies in the South and Southwest. This policy of paying for our supplies in the precious metals, and at the same time enforcing the collection of debts in the only constitutional currency at the time, was out of the question. Some other system was, therefore, imperatively required.

It was doubtless expected that the State banks, relieved as they would necessarily have been of the obligation to pay specie, would be made the fiscal agents of the Federal Government during the period of expected suspension—that is to say, during and for some time subsequently to the war; but as these institutions in the South had been the chief nests of secession, the *Nation* will scarcely contend that this bastard authority should have been invested with the indorsement of the National Government. Perhaps no error of finance was ever committed more serious than their establishment. They had in their original creation this fundamental mischief, that their bills encouraged the formation of contracts, and yet did not furnish the means for their performance; they could be refused for debts. It was this defect in their structure which gave to the panic of 1837 its extreme malignancy, and placed upon the rolls of bankruptcy the most intelligent and enterprising merchants of the time.

This scheme of State banking being out of the way, there remained an experiment which some financiers advocated, which was to issue Treasury-notes of the ordinary character, not a tender, and rely upon their being taken voluntarily by the army for its work of death; by benevolent creditors for their debts; by contractors who furnished supplies, and by the community generally; and it was supposed that they would be taken thus freely without any limit being set to the amount issued. Can any one suppose that millions of soldiers could have been raised by any form of conscription to engage in the terrible work of war on a scheme of finance which paid them in promises, and left their families and property exposed to the merciless action of creditors who might collect their debts in gold and silver? Or, supposing that creditors had become humanized into postponing their claims, would not the inevitable depreciation which would have attended such issues have produced irremediable dissatisfaction in the army and terminated the war?

What then remained but the measure that was tried—the issue of paper money made a tender—which BOWEN, in his work on political economy, declares is the currency of all severe wars? The most opulent nations, France and England, have been compelled to resort to it—the English act being in effect a tender, the French an absolute tender; and thus it became an established war measure for civilized nations less opulent. In war, the life of the nation, the liberty of citizens and the right of property, are all at stake, and the powers for their preservation must necessarily be commensurate with this great object. The powers to "declare war," to "raise and support armies," to provide and maintain a navy, to "regulate commerce," and to pass all laws which shall be "necessary and proper" for carrying these into execution, are as full and complete under our Constitution, with respect to war and commerce to be regulated on a war basis, as are the like powers of any other nation. If any limitation were imposed on our power of defence, there being none on the power of attack, or the means and measures resorted to by others, we should have been placed at great disadvantage.

We contend, therefore, that the Legal-tender act was a necessity, because there was not a sufficient amount of gold and silver in the country for the conduct of the war on that basis; because the State bank system had been shown by long experience to be pernicious; because the policy of issuing Treasury notes not a tender had been tried with disastrous results to the holders of them in the revolution; and because the experience of modern nations has proved that paper made a tender is the currency of all great wars. And as the powers granted by the Constitution for war supplant those for peace, and are as unlimited and complete as are the war powers of any other nation, we submit that the constitutional right of Congress to pass the Legal-tender act does not, from a national stand point, admit of reasonable doubt. Few things would be more disastrous than a contrary decision by the tribunal before which a case involving this question has arisen for decision.

The Difference.

The Democratic Party claims to be national in its principles and aims, and assails Republicans as sectional in both. If the statement were reversed, it would more correctly describe the difference between the parties.

The enduring basis of the Congressional policy is embraced in the Fourteenth Amendment. By this, rather than by provisions of laws which time may modify, the Republican Party should be judged. It affirms the citizenship of men born here, be they black or white, and guarantees them against deprivation of their rights as citizens by the legislation of any State. Civil equality as involved in citizenship is thus made national, in contradistinction to Democratic theory and practice, by which it was made subject to local pride and prejudice. This is the old sectionalism of the South, which the Democracy would revive and perpetuate.

So with the suffrage. The States have it in their own keeping, and under Democratic rule, used their power, throughout the South, to restrict electoral privileges to white hands. In some of the States, under this system, one white man wielded as much political power as two Northern men. The Southern Democrats were not averse to using the blacks in adjusting the representative power of the States, but refused them votes. This system they are anxious to restore. But the Republicans, through the amendment, have corrected the anomaly. The States are still at liberty to disfranchise, but they may not do so on account of race or color without diminishing their own representative strength. This is just as between the States as well as between the people of the States.

The difference reveals itself again in the present contest at the South. The Democrats demand—not their own enfranchisement, for that they have, but—the disfranchisement of four millions of blacks, simply because they are black. The Republicans, seeking the disfranchisement of none, contend for a principle which secures the enfranchisement of all, or at least such an application of the principle as shall operate impartially on black and white. Which plan is the broad and just one? Which narrow and sectional?

France and the Pope—Is it Peace or War?

If there be really "good authority" for the cable dispatch, that all of the French troops will soon be recalled from Rome, the Pope must either consider his new fortifications sufficient to protect him against the Garibaldian Party of Action and the Italian Party of Unity, or else NAPOLEON must be drawing in his forces preparatory to that war which everybody in France and Germany believes to be coming, but which the rulers of those two countries have frequently pronounced incredible. The Emperor has promised the Pope again and again that he would not withdraw his troops, or diminish his support, as long as there was the least peril to the Pontifical Power; but though the Pope has been expending all his energies during the last year in erecting additional defences for Rome, and though the Emperor has supplied him with artillery and rifles of the latest pattern, it is not possible for him to believe that he could by himself make anything more than a show of defence against the Italian revolutionists, and still less against the aggressions of the Italian authorities, which only wait for opportunity. MAZZINI is of course still carrying on his never-ending revolutionary plots, and has lately been putting forth plans for a new demonstration. GARIBALDI has written a letter which shows he is eager as ever to take part in an anti-Papal demonstration, and he says that he will be present when it takes place, though he may have to be carried in an ambulance. The party which these two leaders represent is ever on the alert; and we may be sure that the withdrawal of the French Army of Occupation would give them such encouragement as would soon result in their commencing operations. But the Pope's power is endangered by the Italian Government as well as by the revolutionists. The solemn declaration of the Italian Parliament that Rome is the capital of Italy, has never been withdrawn, though France has made every effort to procure its withdrawal. The opinions of VICTOR EMMANUEL on the subject have never been concealed; and the whole Italian population would support the King and Parliament in any measures that promised the unification of the country. Assuredly, in the event of a war between France and Prussia, the Pope would be in peril; and though France might enter into a convention with Italy for the support of the Pope, we fear that circumstances would be too strong for treaties, and that agreements would give way before uncontrollable events.

It is not to be believed, therefore, that the Emperor will recall his army from Rome upon any idea that the Head of the Church will be safe without his assistance.

It seems useless for NAPOLEON to continue his pacific assurances in regard to Prussia. Everybody in France doubts them, and nobody in Germany credits them. It is believed on all hands that as soon as he gets ready for war, there will be war. He has now got all his troops armed with the new rifle, and the other military changes he has been pushing forward during the last two years are well-nigh completed. He has just effected a loan on conditions that show enough money will be forthcoming for any exigency. He has had his cousin traveling all over the Continent, and taking note of the feeling of other Governments; and we know that he has been making the most energetic efforts to form alliances that should be of benefit to France in case of hostilities. The semi-official *Pays* of Wednesday last, in discussing the European situation, said that France would now accept the possibility of war if Prussia refuses to disarm, and M. GIRARDIN, in the *Liberté*, has been doing his best to excite the French people to the conflict which he declares inevitable. In connection with all these things, comes the news that the Emperor is about to withdraw his troops from Rome. It certainly looks as if France was about ready for some European demonstration.

The Fall of Humaita—Paraguayan Prospects.

The fall of Humaita, and the vigorous pursuit of the retreating Paraguayans by the Allies were certainly somewhat unexpected events. Assuming the intelligence received from Rio Janeiro to be substantially correct, the Paraguayan cause has received a very severe blow, if not a fatal one. Whatever may be the nature of the position to which LOPEZ has withdrawn his shattered forces, the loss of Humaita must be both a heavy material disaster and a source of great moral discouragement to Paraguay. The Brazilian accounts of the events subsequent to the evacuation of the fortress are not to be taken for granted without some slight allowances being made. The Paraguayans, however, must have suffered severe losses in their recent repulse of the Brazilian attempt to take the place by storm, and they cannot have effected the evacuation and retreat without loss of men as well as of supplies and munitions of war. The Brazilians claim to have surrounded and cut off the retreat of four thousand Paraguayans, but, considering that the Brazilian forces themselves have been largely reduced of late by losses in the field, there is little doubt that the surrounded Paraguayans will be able, if so minded, to regain the main body of their countrymen.

It is evident that the war party in Brazil, inspired chiefly by the Emperor himself, has put forth gigantic efforts to secure at least the semblance of a success. It can only have been in pursuance of most urgent orders from home that the Marquis DE CAXIAS resumed the offensive so soon after his recent disastrous defeat. But the success has been obtained; it remains to be seen how far it can be followed up by the victors. For the present, no doubt, the peace party both in Brazil and the Allied States will be silenced, as the impossibility of success was the main argument on which it relied. But, on the other hand, if LOPEZ should rally his forces and repeat the defence of Humaita in a different locality, even for a very brief space of time, it is more than probable that its pressure in favor of peace will assume a stronger form than ever in Brazil, while the influence of Buenos Ayres, which is openly in favor of giving up the war, is steadily increasing in the councils of the Argentine Confederation. Until we learn more as to the real nature of the military situation, it is impossible to speculate on the future with any degree of confidence. But unless the blow be speedily and effectively followed up by Brazil, we should not be surprised to find the gallantry of LOPEZ and his devoted people finally crowned with success, in consequence of the disintegration of the hostile Confederation, in the moment of its apparent triumph.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Democrats will doubtless feel jubilant to-morrow night, when they learn that Vermont has gone for the Democratic ticket by a minority of 20,000 votes, and that all the candidates of the Seymour Party have made a triumphant failure to obtain an election. Let the Empire Club get out its cracked cannon.

The Wickedest Man in New-York has assuredly broken up his haunt of vice, whatever else may be said of him or his motive, or his purpose or intention. He put in his appearance at the Howard Mission yesterday, and, after the service, announced in the presence of the multitude, that his house (the Water-street dance-house) had been closed on Saturday night, and, so help him God, it should never be opened again. He expressed grief for his past misdeeds, and a determination to live so that he might retrieve them. After his place was closed at midnight of Saturday, a prayer-meeting was held in the very room where so many scenes of dissipation had taken place. We give our word of encouragement to JOHN ALLEN. Now let him go to work with all his energy and talent, and do something to rescue and redeem those who are living lives of pollution in dens of degradation.

The prospects of Mr. HOFFMAN for the nomination of Governor by the Democratic State Convention, which meets on Wednesday, are brightening. Dispatches show that a very large proportion of delegates from different parts of the State will go to Albany under instructions to vote for Mayor HOFFMAN. If the Republicans have any intention of electing Mr. GRISWOLD, they had better apply themselves to hard work as soon as possible.

An Armenian gentleman from Constatinople has arrived in this City with a view of finding a location in the Southern States for a colony of 200 Armenian families. He yesterday addressed a number of his countrymen who are resident here. He alluded to the considerable body of Protestantized Armenians at Constantinople who entertained a desire to find a land of religious liberty, where they might settle, and said that the American missionaries had pointed to the Southern States of America as the promised land, and also as a region having a climate similar to that of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. This is a novel and desirable element in the emigration to America. In race, the Armenians are Japhetic; in faith they are Christian, but of a confession that differs both from the Protestant and Catholic, though it resembles the latter in many respects. Though the Armenians have long been subject to the Turks and Persians, they are a people of remarkable enterprise and intelligence, with a valuable old literature and many eminent scholars. They have in times past established colonies in various parts of Southern Europe, and they are numerous in the cities of European Turkey. If the first colony to this country prove a success, as we trust it may, we shall doubtless in time see several thousand Armenians follow it from Constantinople. They can find in Virginia, South Carolina or Georgia, localities that offer them every opportunity for freedom, happiness, health and pecuniary success.

Somebody in Georgia sent HORATIO SEYMOUR a big water-melon a day or two ago, which impelled the Democratic candidate to write a letter expressing the opinion that he would be elected to the Presidency, or, as he expressed it, "everything looks well for us in this State, and in the North generally." Let somebody now send him a musk-melon, and he will consider his election positively assured.

The Philadelphia Union League has published an address discussing the political issues of the day—especially the reconstruction and financial questions. On the finances it is particularly sound and strong—arguing the imperative necessity of maintaining the public faith, and showing that the tampering of demagogues with the national credit will inflict incalculable injury on all the industrial and financial interests of the country. The address justly says:

"It is not on the bondholder that the chief loss would be inflicted, for the Goverment credit is so inextricably intertwined in every transaction of daily life, that every man is a creditor of the Government. The poorest citizen, who has nothing but his labor to sell, can receive in exchange for his labor nothing but tokens of Government credit, and his all is dependent upon its maintenance. Moreover, the ruin of that credit would necessarily thus bring about a paralysis ruinous alike to the farmer and the mechanic, the merchant and the workingman; and while all would suffer, that suffering would fall with peculiar hardship upon the industrious poor, whose daily labor is their only provision against want and starvation. Had it not been for the assaults already made upon the national credit, the problem would already be near its solution, for all that is required is a rigid adherence to plighted faith."

We are glad to see from this address that the baneful financial heresies of THAD. STEVENS have not got control of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the South of late whether ALEX. H. STEPHENS favored the Fourteenth Amendment and its ratification by the Georgia Legislature. The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* has authority for presenting an "exact account" of Mr. STEPHENS' position on this vexed question, which furnishes as curious an illustration of Machiavellianism as we have seen for many a day. The matter stands thus:

"It is true that Mr. STEPHENS, as a matter of policy, *favored the adoption of the amendment by the Radicals*. It is not true that he wished the Democrats to assist in its passage *by active participation*. It is utterly untrue that he either advised or favored its adoption *on its merits*. On the contrary, he *considered the act itself null and void*, and stated more than once, openly, that he 'hoped no Democrat would vote for it; and, if he were in the Legislature, and his vote would defeat it, or by not voting, permit it to pass, he would not vote at all.' As the case then stood, it seemed to him best for the State and the whole country *that it should pass*, the Radicals having the exclusive responsibility of its passage."

Mr. STEPHENS used to get credit for being one of the wisest and honestest politicians in the South; but what can be thought of such duplicity and shallowness as this?

Baron VON BEUST, the Austrian Minister, recently said he thought Germany ought to devise some means to prevent the emigration to America of such great masses of the population, as it was taking from Germany strength and wealth which ought to be retained at home. The question is also attracting attention in Prussia, and we find it discussed with some intelligence in a French journal, which says the exodus is greatly disturbing the Prussians. We are told that it is in the old, but especially in the new Prussian Provinces, and in the States of the Confederation of the North, that the emigration of this year is principally recruited. Now, the majority of those Provinces, and more particularly those of Northern and Eastern Prussia, are in need of both men and money, so that an expatriation so considerable constitutes for them a double loss. The inhabitants of the South German States, which formerly furnished to the United States the largest contingent of the German emigration, now remain at home, while those of Prussia and the Provinces more or less annexed to it, have suddenly replaced them on the route to the New World. The French journal to which we have referred says that the emigration is due to the discontent occasioned by the conquest of the House of Hohenzollern, the rigors of the military service, the large increase of taxes, and the fear of war.

The indisposition of people to believe in the reform of the "Wickedest Men" and the "Wickedest Women" in New-York or anywhere else, is curious in the face of incidents that are constantly occurring. When JOHN ALLEN, the most noted of our Wicked Men, exhibited signs of repentance a week or two ago, a great many people and newspapers said it was all humbug, and that he only wished to advertise his infamous dance-house. On Saturday night last he closed his place, and publicly and solemnly declared that it should remain closed forever; but people immediately began to say that his pretensions would not last long, and that he would soon return to his old ways. The same kind of things were said about the notorious prize-fighter, "Awful GARDNER," when he reformed ten or twelve years ago; but GARDNER remained steady, and was active in good works, and now, we believe, he has gone to work as a farmer, with no likelihood whatever of again being a prize-fighter. Instead of discouraging, and doubting, and pooh-poohing Wicked Men and Wicked Women who give promise of reformation, Good Men and Good Women should always be ready to help them, and anxious to trust them.

IGNACIO GOMEZ, the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, has shown his good sense in refusing the challenge to fight sent to him by Señor JOSE FERRER DE CONTO, editor of *El Cronista* of this City. The latter is on the side of Spain in her quarrel with Peru and Chile, and as the mother country was not sufficiently active in her hostilities, he resolved to keep the controversy alive by his attacks on the Peruvian Ambassador, the friend of GOMEZ, and also the friend of Mr. CAMACHO, Honduran Consul here. FERRER, in fact, waged war against all three, and then, under after-dinner stimulant, vituperated the Nicaraguan. A curious piece of business. Among other civilized people it would be the Ambassador and the other officials who would be for shooting the editor, and the editor who would prefer "the license of ink" before the pistols. But Spaniards have such odd notions. At any rate Editor FERRER should be compelled to imitate the policy of the Spanish Government and observe a truce as to fire-arms.

The *Jewish Messenger*, in our present beef crisis, is pointing out to the public attention the fact that the Jewish butchers were, always by a religious necessity, the best and most careful judges of clean and healthy meat, and that furthermore when the same sort of animal disease existed in England and France the people there found the shops of the Jews to be the best places for the purchase of wholesome flesh meat. This is a shrewd and business-like hint; but inasmuch as it is also a truth, we hold it to be quite seasonable and in order; and if the Jew butchers furnish a safer and better article in the way of aliment than our own "even Christians," we should not be hard on any of those who may lean for once to the Hebrew ritual.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The quiet which has reigned in theatrical quarters for so long, is about to be disturbed. The managers are not a moment too early with their novelties. Regular play-goers were beginning to tire of the long nap induced by a dull Summer, and the little breeze which springs up to-day from their favorite playhouses, will be most welcome.

The only theatre at which the drama has a hold, that does not announce any novelty is Mr. WALLACK'S. The last nights of "Fire Fly" are advertised, however, and that is an indication of approaching change. Miss LOTTA'S engagement has yet three weeks to run—and within the next fortnight she will exhibit in some of her better-liked parts.

"Humpty Dumpty" begins its twenty-sixth week this evening at the Olympic Theatre, and several new scenes are to be introduced on the occasion, chiefly to bring forward Mr. LOUIS ZANFRETTA, an expert performer, who served an apprenticeship with those masters of pantomime—the RAVEL family.

Mr. WHEATLEY'S connection with Niblo's Garden as lessee and manager, ceases with to-night's performance. Although the dramatic farewell, previously announced, is not to take place, Mr. WHEATLEY will not permit the reins of government to pass to other hands without some remark. After the second act of "Barbe Bleu" this evening, he will deliver a valedictory address to the audience.

The opening of Wood's Museum and Theatre takes place to-day, as previously mentioned. The Museum will be opened from 8 o'clock in the morning until the close of the evening performances, and the full programme of the day's entertainments will be found in the usual column of to-day's TIMES. It is a varied and interesting list, and calculated to attract all tastes.

The Bowery Theatre opens this evening, for the twenty-third regular season in the present building. Several material alterations have been made in the house, and the newness extends even to the opening programme, which includes a novel sensational local drama, entitled "Life in the Streets."

The regular Fall and Winter season begins at the Broadway Theatre, also, to-night. Mrs. LANDER is the opening star, and the tragic play of "Elizabeth, Queen of England," is to be produced for her in appropriate style.

The drama of "Foul Play" will be acted every evening and on Saturday afternoon, at the New-York Theatre. The management advertises as his sensation, "A full rigged ship, twenty-six feet long, going down with living souls on board, in full view of the audience."

The season commences with the San Francisco Minstrels and with KELLY & LEON'S merry troupe to-night.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON begins his Fall tour in Chicago this evening, appearing as "Rip Van Winkle."

PIKE'S Music Hall, adjoining the Opera House, will be opened next Monday with Mr. MCEVOY'S musical and pictorial entertainment entitled "The New Hibernicon."

Mr. J. S. CLARKE is to return to this country in December, and will appear at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, during the Holidays.

The Park Theatre, Brooklyn, will re-open for the season on the 12th of September. "A Flash of Lightning" will be the opening attraction.

Musical.

CORRECTION.

In our notes of the drama abroad yesterday, we were led to repeat a misstatement of a European paper, to the effect that "Signor ANTONUCCI, MARETZEK'S basso, after waiting in vain for the funds promised on his contract with the American director, has accepted an engagement at the San Carlos Theatre." Every particular of this statement is wrong. Signor ANTONUCCI has not waited in vain, for we have been shown the banker's receipt of his advance salary, and Signor ANTONUCCI himself is here, and not in Naples. A reference to Signor CORSALIO, also quoted from the French papers, is equally incorrect. This artist was recommended to Mr. MARETZEK, but there were no arrangements made that "failed." It is gratifying to know that the gentleman has secured an engagement at the Theatre Lyrique.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—The Marquis de Chambrau, of France, is at the New-York Hotel. Baron Ostensacken and Mr. Fane, of the British Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Baron Frankenstein is at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland; Hon. Perry Fuller, of Washington; Gen. J. H. Joy, of Baltimore; Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit, and Hon. G. Green, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. S. Folger, of the United States Army, and Hon. R. S. Spofford, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Prospects of a Continental War—Comments and Speculations of the Press—Marshal Niel on the French Army.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The possibility of war on the Continent is more and more discussed by the leading European journals. The opinion generally expressed is that Prussia, though ready for war, really desires the continuance of peace, but that to Austria and Russia peace is indispensable, and that the French Emperor is now undoubtedly prepared for a conflict, but his policy is uncertain.

The *Libéral*, of Toulouse, says Marshal NIEL, who is on a visit to that city, told the Council-General that their army was animated by the best spirit, its armament was complete, the arsenals were full of material, the financial resources of the Empire were inexhaustible, and compared with other Powers, France alone was equally ready for peace or war. Some people think that the necessity of diverting the discontent of certain classes in France may cause the Emperor to adopt a warlike policy. They say the election by so large a majority of the Liberal candidate, M. GREVY, in the Department of the Jura, the manifestations of general disaffection on the part of the students of the medical schools and universities in Paris, the great success of the *Lanterne*, and the deep and wide-spread indignation at its suppression, are signs of the public temper sufficient in themselves to alarm the Emperor. Add to these circumstances the expense of keeping an abnormal armament on foot, and the encouragement to war offered by the success of the last loan, there is reason, these people say, to expect a war in Autumn or Spring. Corroboration of these views is sought in a recent leading editorial in the *Constitutionnel*, urging the claims of the Empress EUGENE to the regency. It is argued that such claims as these would not be put forth at this time, were it not anticipated that the Emperor might have to lead an army and be exposed to the perils of the field.

On the other hand, to offset these forebodings there are the official pledges of peace daily made, the advice officially given to capitalists to act as if assured of peace, and the argument so frequently urged by the French Government that the very completeness of the armament is a guaranty of peace.

Recent and sudden changes of feeling on the Bourse and the variations in rentes are explained as results of the alternate ascendency of these opposing views at the financial centre of France.

Further French Assurances of Peace.

PARIS, Sunday, Aug. 30.

In a public speech made at Marseilles, M. BEHIC assured his hearers that the policy of France was for the preservation of peace. The Emperor, he said, would guard it, without ambition, and without weakness. The military precautions taken by the Government would make peace sure.

AUSTRIA.

The Civil Marriage Imbroglio.

VIENNA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Minister of Justice has notified the civil Courts that in case the clergy refuse the necessary certificates for civil marriages, they must be forced to comply by legal process.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Resigns his Seat in Parliament.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Gen. GARIBALDI has resigned his seat in the National Parliament.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguayan Accounts of the Progress of the War.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Accounts of the recent events on the Rio Parana have been received from Paraguayan sources.

The Paraguayans claim that the Allies received severe checks in two battles on the 16th and 18th of July. The fortress was subsequently evacuated without the knowledge of the enemy; all the heavy guns were spiked and the arms, ammunition and stores were removed.

The Governments of Chili and Bolivia have offered their good offices to LOPEZ as mediators.

The *Patrie*, of Paris, has advices from Paraguay which explain that Humaita was abandoned because Gen. LOPEZ had completed his new defensive line of fortifications on the Tebicuari.

The Paraguayans were confident that the Allies, though holding the river, would not attempt to enter the interior of the country, and they believed that the war would soon be brought to an end by the lassitude of the combined Powers.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Rains in Arizona—Indian Depredations—No Official Election Returns in Idaho—Destruction of a Town.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The steamship *Colorado* sailed to-day for Panama with $350,000 in treasure, $330,000 of which is for New-York.

The United States steamer *Ossipee* has arrived here from Monterey.

Late Arizona advices state that heavy rains prevailed in that section. In the latter part of July a water-spout occurred in Yuma County, doing great damage. Two freight trains were destroyed. The mail carrier between Lapaz and Prescott lost his mails in the flood.

The Indians are committing depredations in the neighborhood of Wyckenburg.

Idaho intelligence to Aug. 18 states that no official election returns have been received, but it is certain the whole Democratic ticket is elected.

New and rich mines have been discovered.

Discharged soldiers have been killed by the Indians near Inskop Ranche.

The town of Horitos, Mariposa County, California, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 27th of August. The loss was over $60,000.

The Union Copper Mine, located at Copperopolis, Calaveras County, was sold at Sheriff's sale to-day. Messrs. GLIDDEN & WILLIAMS, of Boston, were the purchasers at $121,250.

News from Alaska—Sickness Among Russian Children—Discoveries of Coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Aug. 29.

The steamer *Pacific* has arrived at Victoria from Sitka, with Gen. HALLECK and staff, and a number of discharged officers and soldiers as passengers.

Considerable sickness is reported among the Russian children at Sitka.

The sloop *Black Diamond*, while on a trading voyage, was boarded by Indians and everything of value taken. The crew escaped unharmed.

Valuable coal discoveries have been made near Kenuma.

The New-England Fair at New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The manufacturers of New-Haven have joined in an agreement for a holiday on Wednesday, the second day of the New-England Fair, and earnestly recommended similar action throughout the State.

Gov. ENGLISH has invited all the New-England Governors, with their respective staff-officers, to a grand private entertainment on Thursday evening.

Fifty-one horses have been entered for the several trots, which begin on Tuesday and close on Friday. For the $1,500 purse of Friday the horses *Rhode Island*, *George Palmer*, and *George M. Patchen* are entered. Every class is full.

For the trotting stallion premium of $1,500, which takes place on Tuesday, *Columbus*, *Navigator*, *Rhode Island* and *George M. Patchen* are entered.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Reported Rebellion in Arkansas—Murder of a Member of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 30.

There is information in the city, but whether entirely reliable cannot be ascertained to-night, that a rebellion has broken out in Conway, Perry and Columbia Counties, Ark., and that the Courts have been closed by armed men. It is also stated that fighting had taken place between the rebels and Union men, and that the latter had been worsted. An engagement is said to have occurred at Lewisburg on Sunday last, and that Gov. CLAYTON had gone there with a small force to suppress the disturbance.

Dr. A. M. JOHNSON, a member of the Arkansas Legislature, was shot and killed at Osceola, Ark., on the 26th inst., while going from his house to the river bank for the purpose of hailing a boat to take his family North. His remains, accompanied by his family, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Peoria, Ill., where the Doctor formerly lived.

Democratic Torchlight Procession in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Aug. 30.

There was a Democratic torchlight procession here last night, which was over two hours passing a given point. It formed around and started from the statue of HENRY CLAY, and passed through the principal streets of the city. A large number of the organizations composing the procession were mounted. Several clubs of colored men participated, and there were many German, Irish, Italian, French and Spanish political societies in the line. The streets were crowded with spectators, among whom the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Perfect order was maintained all along the line of march.

Mail Communication with the Sandwich Islands—Business Failure in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Holladay Steamship Company have rejected the subsidy offered by the Hawaiian Government for an additional steamer on the Sandwich Island and San Francisco route, but they have decided to send a steamer every three weeks to Honolulu instead of every month, as hitherto.

KLOPENSTEIN & Co., grocers, on Front-street, have suspended payment.

Delegates to the New-York State Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The following is a list of delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention so far as heard from, except those from New-York and Kings County: Albany—Hugh Bemer, Eli Perry, R. H. Waterman, Henry McCotter. Cayuga—T. N. Houghtaling, John Cuyckendall. Chemung—S. T. Arnot. Chenango—Wm. N. Mason. Clinton—John W. Havens. Columbia—R. E. Andrews, H. W. McClellan. Cortland—Henry S. Randall. Erie—James Mooney, Grover Cleveland, Oscar Folsom, Leonard Dodge, C. C. Torrance. Jefferson—S. J. Lewis, Andrew Cornwall. Oneida—Peter Clogher. Onondaga—John W. Barker, Luke Wells, John Deming. Ontario—Allen Ross. Orange—Hugh McCutcheon. Oswego—Delos Garry, Millard Johnson. Otsego—J. H. Keyes. Rensselear—W. S. Hawley. Saratoga—Daniel B. Hanson, H. C. Newton. Steuben—A. L. Underhill, J. C. Jones. St. Lawrence—Daniel Magone, Jr., Wm. H. Sawyer, Wm. H. Wallace. Tompkins—C. L. Grant. Washington—George Satterlee, Wm. Coleman.

The Democratic Convention for the City of Rochester last night appointed JOHN R. BURKE delegate to the State Convention, and instructed him to vote for JOHN T. HOFFMAN as the candidate for Governor.

ISAAC BUTTS was elected delegate from the First District of Monroe County, and S. S. ELLSWORTH for Yates County.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Yates County Democratic Convention to-day elected SAMUEL S. ELLSWORTH delegate to the State Convention.

Death of a Journalist—Wholesale Poisoning Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

SAMUEL W. MASON, formerly connected with the Boston Press, and of late years publisher of the Savannah (Ga.) *News & Herald*, died yesterday at his residence in Tamworth, N. H. He was 32 years of age.

Great alarm was created in the northern part of this city yesterday by the sudden illness of some seventy children, caused by eating castor beans, a quantity of which they found and mistook for peanuts. All are in a fair way to recover.

Tragedy at Belle River, Canada—Three Persons Burned to Death.

DETROIT, Sunday, Aug. 30.

A horrible tragedy occurred last night at Belle River, a small station on the Great Western Railway, in Canada. The saw and grist mill of E. VAN ORDEN was burned, and VAN ORDEN, his wife and a nephew were consumed in the flames. It is supposed they were murdered and robbed, and the mill was then fired. While the mill was burning, another mill in the vicinity, owned by Detroit parties, was set on fire and totally destroyed, with one million feet of lumberage.

New Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

GREENBRIER SPRINGS, W. Va., Sunday, Aug. 30.

The Commissioners appointed by the States of Virginia and West Virginia, in a meeting held here, have contracted with the Virginia Central Company to construct the new road to the Ohio River. The name of the Central Road is now extinct, and both roads are to be known as the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. EDWARD FONTAINE is President, and Col. H. D. WHITCOMB, Chief Engineer and Superintendent. Operations are to be commenced immediately, and the road will be completed in three years.

Drowned Man at Bay Ridge, L. I.

FORT HAMILTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Justice BENNETT held an inquest to-day at Bay Ridge on the body of a man about fifty years of age, wearing a black coat and pants, a white shirt, a blue flannel undershirt, white drawers and heavy boots. The deceased man had lost part of the little finger of the left hand. On his right arm he bore a picture of the crucifiction in India ink. Verdict: Found drowned.

Springfield Camp Meeting.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 30.

More than 10,000 persons attended the National Advent camp meeting in this city to-day. In the afternoon a thunder storm suddenly scattered a large part of the crowd. The meeting will continue through the night, and the camp will break up to-morrow morning.

The Lincoln Monument at Springfield.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 30.

LARKIN G. MEAD, the Vermont sculptor, arrived here yesterday from Florence, with a design for the Lincoln Monument to be erected at Springfield, Ill. A large number of designs for the monument have been received by the National Association at Springfield, and will be displayed in the Senate Chamber in that city.

Springfield Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, Aug. 30.

A large number of fast horses, which are entered for the Fall meeting of the Springfield Club next week, have already arrived, and fine sport is anticipated. The entries for the trotting races will close on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1.

New-York State Democratic Convention.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 30.

At the Alleghany County Democratic Convention, held at Belmont to-day, Hon. CHAS. DEANTREMONT was chosen delegate to the State Convention, and resolutions favoring the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for Governor, and ALBERT P. LANNING for Lieutenant-Governor, were adopted.

Boiler Explosion at St. Louis, Mo.—Indians on the War-Path—Personal.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The steamer *J. K. Robinson* exploded her boiler yesterday afternoon, near Jersey Landing, Ill., on the Mississippi River. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, the latter it is thought fatally.

A Cheyenne dispatch to the *Republican* say 600 Sioux Indians are on the war-path. They crossed the railroad, near Fort Sanders, on Friday. They attacked the woodchoppers, six miles from Fort Sanders, and one Indian was killed.

Red Cloud's Indians are moving down in force from the north. Three men were killed and two hundred head of stock were run off on the Big Thompson on the 27th inst. An Indian war is generally looked for. Volunteers are to be raised at Cheyenne.

PETER DANON, editor of the St. Joseph *Vindicator*, has severed his connection with that paper, to take a position on the *Metropolitan Record*, of New-York.

Gen. Grant in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Gen. GRANT was serenaded last evening at the residence of his brother by the Tanner organization of this city. He will return to Galena on Monday, where he will remain five or six weeks.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Early this morning a man was kicked to death in the street by three ruffians. Two of the murderers were arrested. About the same time three men were shot and badly wounded in a fight in a house of ill-fame in the Northern part of this city.

Suffolk Park Races.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 30.

Considerable interest is felt in the races to come off here at Suffolk Park this week. The purses are the largest ever run for here, aggregating $7,000. Some fast horses are entered, including *Mountain Boy*, *Lady Thorn* and *George Wilkes*. The meeting lasts four days.

The Steamship Germany at Father Point.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 30.

The steamship *Germany* has arrived from Europe.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

GEN. ROSECRANS' MISSION.

Gen. ROSECRANS, in a card printed in this morning's *Chronicle*, distinctly states that the so-called "Mission" to White Sulphur Springs was a matter of his own conception. He says:

"No party had anything to do with it—no individual: I alone am responsible, and any information to the contrary is erroneous."

He forgets to state, however, that before starting on the great mission, he not only informed President JOHNSON of its object, but advised with him and several of the White House attaches regarding its feasibility. In fact it was known and discussed in administration circles for days before it was made public, and it was expected to result in the publication of a grand pronunciamento from LEE, BEAUREGARD and other ex-rebels, intended to negative the influence of the speeches of WADE HAMPTON and others of his kidney. His statement since his return that he failed to persuade them to issue such a manifesto has consequently occasioned no little astonishment and chagrin among the supporters of the Administration. The truth of the matter is, that while LEE and others talked common sense, and most humble submission to him, they declined to assume the greater responsibility of printing, what they talked over their own signatures. Reliable persons who have just returned from the Springs say that after ROSECRANS left, it was frequently remarked by many of the most prominent ex-rebels present, that he had been sadly disappointed in his object. They added that he could print for himself what he had heard, and they hoped he would be believed; but feared he would not. In fact they treated him as they would a Copperhead newspaper correspondent, who they expected would trumpet their loyalty for them without further assurance of it than that they ardently support the Democratic platform and FRANK BLAIR's letter.

THE ASHBURN MURDER.

Gen. MEADE has been greatly annoyed by stories set afloat by people in the South, and related by such speakers as Senator DOOLITTLE and Gen. EWING, concerning the ill-treatment of prisoners under his charge, who were arrested on accusation of complicity in the murder of Col. ASHBURN. He has consequently caused a complete official history of the arrest, treatment, and all facts connected with the case, as well as the condition of the prisoners, which completely exonerates him from the charges.

RETRENCHMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order reducing the number of minor offices in the New-York Custom-house (among which are a few sinecures,) and bringing into the Treasury certain perquisites. The amount saved to the Government by this means is estimated at $98,000 per annum.

THE COLORED BOUNTY FRAUDS.

The evidence elicited by Col. SCOTT in his investigations into the colored bounty frauds includes a statement that a certain chief of a division, in the Second Auditor's Bureau, had been paid two and a half per cent. of the amount of the claims presented to his division for settlement by a claim agency in this city for hurrying the claims through. This evidence was in the possession of Congressman COBB when he made his so-called partial report to the House, in which he exonerated all of the officers of the Bureau. It should be understood in this connection that no charges have ever been made against Hon. E. B. FRENCH, the Auditor, nor is he in any way implicated in frauds, except so far as he is personally responsible for the conduct of his subordinates.

SOUTHERN MILITARY REPORTS.

It has been stated that the late orders from the War Department direct that everything regarding the use of military forces in the South must be sent directly through the President, without passing through army headquarters, and thus the military authorities would be kept in ignorance of such matters. Such is not the case, however, as the letter of Gen. BUCHANAN, which was forwarded to all District Commanders with the last order, distinctly states that all information of violence must be immediately telegraphed to the War Department, through the army headquarters, for the information of the President. In this connection it will be interesting to know that the instructions were agreed upon by Secretary SCHOFIELD and Gen. RAWLINGS, the latter representing Gen. GRANT, before they were issued showing that the War Department and the army headquarters are in most perfect accord.

APPOINTMENT OF REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

It is reported that the long looked-for compromise between Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS, in the appointment of Revenue Supervisors, will be made this week, probably on Wednesday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 30.

THE INDIANS.

Gentlemen of official prominence say there is danger of general war on the Western and Southwestern frontier, and that it will be inevitable unless great prudence be exercised by the military, who ought to be governed by the letter of the treaty made in 1867 with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes at Medicine Lodge Creek by the Peace Commissioners. This treaty provides against such depredations as have recently been committed by Indians on sundry white settlers. They add there ought to be a demand of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes nation in council assembled, through the legally recognized agents of the Indian Bureau, for the surrender of the Indians guilty of the recent outrages—supported and sustained by a sufficient military force—so that they may be punished, and the innocent protected and the general peace maintained. If measures other than these be undertaken, and an indiscriminate onslaught on the Indians commenced there is reason to fear, from the known spirit of the army, that there will be a disastrous war of indefinite continuance, drawing into its vortex thousands of Indians now at peace with the United States, and, besides the cost of lives, involving the Government in the expenditure of millions of dollars. A little prudence and discretion, and a wise discrimination between the guilty and the innocent by the military authorities now exercising jurisdiction in this matter, may accomplish all that the ends of justice demand, without the sacrifice of life and treasure involved in such a war. The present difficulties originated with less than 250 of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux. They are called the "Dog Soldiers," are young men, and started for Nebraska to punish their hereditary enemies, the Pawnees. Passing through the intermediate country, they committed the murders and other outrages, to which publicity has already been given; acting in this way, not only against treaty obligations, but contrary to the wishes of the confederated nation to which they belong.

INTERNATIONAL POLAR EXPEDITION.

Information has been received here that a movement has been commenced with a view to unite the United States, England and Russia in a grand expedition to solve the problem of the North Pole; that is to reach it, if this be possible, and ascertain its surroundings.

REVENUE STATIONERY.

Messrs. PHILP & SOLOMONS, of Washington have been designated by the Internal Revenue Bureau as manufacturers of the blank books to be used by all distillers and dealers in liquor and tobacco under the law of July 20, 1868.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The Department of State has been officially advised that in consequence of the prevalence of a contagious disease among horned cattle in this country, the Canadian Government has temporarily prohibited the importation of such cattle into that Province from the United States.

MARINE DISASTER.

The United States Consul at Victoria advises the Department of State of the wreck, on the 31st of July last, of the American steamship *Constantine*, of Sitka. She ran on a reef of rocks near Actien Pass, about seventy miles from Victoria.

MINISTER TO BOLIVIA.

Col. CALDWELL, the United States Minister to Bolivia, has been here several days, preparing for his departure for South America. He will leave New-York this week for Aspinwall, *en route* for Bolivia.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The monthly statement of the public debt will probably not be issued before next Friday. At present there is no means of judging with any degree of certainty as to the exhibit which will be made.

NEW POSTAL CONVENTION.

A Postal Convention has just been concluded between the United States and British Post Office Departments, for establishing and regulating an exchange of mails between the United States, the Straits settlements and the British East Indies, by means conjointly of the lines of United States mail steamers plying between San Francisco and Hong Kong, (China,) and of the line of British mail packets plying between Hong Kong and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Aden. Its leading provisions are as follows:

On and after the first of November, 1868, (the date on which this Convention is to be carried into operation,) the postage to be levied and collected in the United States upon correspondence of all kinds posted in the United States and addressed to the Straits Settlements, or the British East Indies for transmission by this route, will be: Ten cents per single rate of half ounce or under, on letters; two cents each on newspapers, and eight cents per four ounces or fraction thereof, on books, packets, patterns and samples. The correspondence thus prepaid in the United States will be delivered at the paper deliveries in the British East India possessions free of all charges whatever. Prepayment is obligatory on newspapers, books, packets and patterns, but letters posted unpaid or insufficiently paid, will nevertheless be forwarded but charged at the place of destination in the Straits Settlements or the British East Indies, with a postage of 10d. (twenty cents) per single rate, together with a fine of 6d. (twelve cents.) Paid correspondence of all kinds received from the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies by this route, will be delivered at the office of destination in the United States free of all charge whatever, but unpaid or insufficiently paid letters so received will be charged on delivery with a postage of ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under, together with a fine of twelve cents each. No accounts will be kept between the respective Post departments on the correspondence thus exchanged, each department retaining all the postage which it collects both on paid matter sent and unpaid matter received. New-York and San Francisco are the offices of exchange on the side of the United States, and Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Aden are the exchange offices in the Straits Settlements and the British East Indies.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Fourth Day's Proceedings—Interesting Papers on Chemical and Geological Topics—Adjournment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 29.

The whole number of members present to-day is twenty-five, and the meeting is considered one of the most successful ever held. So much pleased are the members with the advantages of Northampton as a place of meeting that it is suggested that the Summer session be always held here, and so highly are the merits of the Academy appreciated in the town that rumors are spread abroad of the willingness of some of the citizens to erect a permanent building for its occupation.

The first paper of the day was presented by Prof. S. W. JOHNSON, of New-Haven, on the "Estimation of Carbonic Acid." This was a modification of the common method, and is designed to secure greater accuracy. It is not volumetric, but consists in weighing the carbonate before and after the expulsion of the acid gas, the amount being determined by the difference in weight.

2. "On Nitrification." By the same. Plants derive most of their nitrogen from its combination with oxygen or hydrogen. They never use the free nitrogen of the atmosphere according to BOUSSINGAULT's experiments. In rapid combustion minute quantities of nitrous acid and ammonia are found, as claimed by a multitude of observers during the present century, and hence the supply of nitrogen, so needful for the welfare of all organic nature. The nitrous acid and ammonia are not combined as had been supposed. Their formation is due to the presence of ozone, which is generated during the process of combustion.

3. "Some Points in the Surface-Geology of the Region West of the Rocky Mountains." By J. D. WHITNEY. No subject has been so much discussed of late years as the "drift." The great experience of Prof. WHITNEY enables him to present this subject with acceptance. Previous discussion has related to the region east of the Rocky Mountains. In California there is no true northern drift, no transport of material in one general direction. The transportation has been of a local character. In the Sierras are numerous traces of ancient glaciers. The area occupied by them is very limited, and the work performed has been insignificant. None of them were south of 36° 30′ of latitude, extending northerly about one-third the length of the State. The traces of the extinct glaciers have been beautifully preserved, and nowhere can the phenomena be more easily studied. The best development of them was in the Tuolumne valleys. There were three general areas of these glaciers—in Central California, Oregon and British Columbia. Existing glaciers extend as far south as latitude 53°, at the altitude of 8,000 to 13,000, and are found abundantly in British America and Alaska, but do not occur in the United States proper. There are no glacial markings in the high Northern latitudes, except about the high mountains. The great Northern drift of the East does not extend much West of the Mississippi, and therefore the area occupied by it in the United States is not more than a tenth of its surface. The extinct glaciers of Washington Territory approach the sea level near Vancouver's Island.

The subject of the formation of lakes was then introduced. Prof. WHITNEY disagreed with the views of RAMSEY, who thought glaciers were the chief agents of lake erosion. Lakes were not of necessary occurrence in glacial regions, and there were great numbers of lakes in regions like British Columbia and Russian Europe, where no traces of glacial action can be found. Lakes are dependent upon meteorological conditions. There must be a surplus of rainfall. Nevada was once covered by a wonderful network of lakes, but they have dried up for want of rain, and their bottoms are occupied by the "alkali flats." The great chain of lakes in North America, from Erie to the Arctic Ocean occupy a geological depression—not due to special erosion. They are in a belt of country two hundred miles wide, and parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

The ground was maintained that an indented court is an evidence of submergence. These indentations have been called *Fiords*, from their local name in Sweden. None of them are to be found on the Western American coast north of Chili, but they would be abundant in California if the surface should sink a thousand feet. None of these *fiords* are found in the tropics, and they always occur where high land borders the sea, and the indentations are on the west sides of the ridges. Inasmuch as water has been so powerful an agent of erosion in California, where the work performed by ice has been very slight, Prof. WHITNEY had been led to esteem of more consequence the action of the former.

Prof. NEWBERRY described a great lake that once existed between the region of Lake Superior and New-York, and suggested that some of the lakes of Oregon had been drained by natural causes.

Mr. GABB thought that the lakes of Oregon and Nevada had disappeared by simple drying up. He remarked that he had recently examined some of the clays said to have been produced during the drift period in South America by Prof. AGASSIZ, and found marine fossils in them. As these specimens came from a locality five hundred miles further up the tributaries of the Amazon than AGASSIZ penetrated, he thought the views of AGASSIZ incorrect.

Prof. GUYOT thought the facts presented by Prof. WHITNEY confirmed his own theory of the glacial period, that the cold was chiefly due to meteorological causes. When the amount of precipitation in the Winter is so great that the heat of the Summer cannot melt the ice, then we have the conditions requisite to produce a glacial period, and the fact of the restriction of the ice to the eastern part of the continent was favorable to his theory. He showed the close relations of the European and American drift by pointing out on the map the proximity of the two fields. They covered the eastern part of the latter and the western part of the former continent. He did not think that many of the lake basins of the world had been excavated by glaciers.

A view had been suggested by BALL, of Canada, to the effect that rock might have been excavated by the falling of torrents into ice crevasses very much like a boring apparatus. A modification of this view, proposed privately by SHALER, added the effect of heat from below. The sheet of ice would prevent the radiation of heat from below, which might melt the lower stratum of the ice, and this water, in the effort to escape to the surface, might excavate some of the solid ledges.

Some of the curved lake basins might have been partly excavated by the solvent action of water, dissolving the carbonate of lime and carrying it off down stream. He also pointed out the difference between the wearing out of a perpendicular gorge and a wide valley. The former would be excavated by a current, flowing directly onward without any accessions of volume; the latter presuppose the existence of abundant rains, washing down the upper edges of the banks.

Gen. BARNARD continued his remarks upon the pendulum, after which, though several papers upon the list had not been read, the Academy adjourned to meet at Washington. They will, however, hold a final business meeting, at which two new members will be elected.

ONEIDA.

Death of Hon. Francis Granger.

From the Rochester Express, Aug. 29.

FRANCIS GRANGER, of Canandaigua, died at his residence in that place yesterday afternoon, after a continued illness. The death of so distinguished a politician and prominent man will create a profound sensation throughout the country. He has for years been identified with the politics of Western New-York, and was looked upon as a man of more than ordinary ability.

During FILLMORE's administration, he held the position of Postmaster-General, and has frequently occupied places of trust and importance. He was a son of GIDEON GRANGER, who is now dangerously ill, and resided in Ontario County.

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lighest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (date 26) East 20th-st.
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

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Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

WADE—BUDD.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Berkley, Capt. ROBERT BUCHANAN WADE, U. S. A., son of the late Col. R. D. A. Wade, U. S. A., to ISABELLA NEFF, daughter of George K. Budd, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

DIED.

BELL.—On Seventh Day last, GEORGE THOMAS BELL, aged 15 years, second son of Henry H. Bell, late of Belfast.

Funeral this day at 2 P. M., from his late residence.

CLINCH.—At Orange County, on Thursday, Aug. 27, M. LAVINIA, daughter of the late David Moienaor, and wife of Joseph W. Clinch, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 55 Lexington-av., this day, (Monday,) the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

CROSS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Aug. 28, MARY R. HAINES, wife of Joseph Cross, M. D.

The friends of the family and those of her brother, R. T. Haines, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral on Monday next, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, on Newark-av.

DORR.—On Friday, Aug. 28, ROBERT B. DORR, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held this (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 178 South 6th-st., Jersey City, (formerly of New-York.) The friends and relatives are invited to be present. The body will be taken to Baskingridge, N. J., early Tuesday morning for interment.

DOUGLASS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock A. M., MARY ANN, relict of Wm. H. Douglass.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Edward, Wm. H., Thomas and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Washington, corner of Johnson-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

☞ Newport papers please copy.

HOOGLAND.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 30, JULIET, wife of Andrew Hoogland, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of James Pryer, Esq., No. 154 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARSH.—LILLIAN ADELE, youngest daughter of H. W. and Caroline Marsh, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, at No. 186 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

MIGNARD.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 30, at 2 o'clock, LOUIS HENRY, son of Mary E. and Charles A. Mignard, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 804 3d-av., this day, (Monday,) Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock, SARAH C., wife of Samuel D. Mott, aged 44 years, 10 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 56 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—At Giffords, S. I., on Saturday morning, Aug. 29, ELIZA ANN RAYMOND, widow of Henry Raymond, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of her son, S. K. Raymond, at Gifford's Station, Staten Island Railroad, at 3 o'clock on Monday, Aug. 31. Boat leaves foot of Whitehall-st. at 1 o'clock.

ROBINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, GEORGE W. ROBINS, in his 47th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 167 Madison-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock.

STURGES.—On Thursday, Aug. 27, in the 42d year of his age, CHARLES D. STURGES.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, L. L. Sturges, No. 116 East 19th-st., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—In Goshen, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 28, IDA MARIA, eldest daughter of John J. and Henrietta Smith, aged 12 years and 16 days.

Funeral from Grace Church, Elizabethport, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 30, Deacon JOHN H. SMITH, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, Windsor-terrace, Coney Island Railroad, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 3½ P. M. Members of Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church and friends of the family invited to attend.

VAIL.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, ELLA J., the only child of Charles G. and Roxcelleenah Vail, aged 4 years, 10 months and 17 days.

Her uncles, Francis W. and Aaron F. Vail, also the relatives and friends of the family rerespectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Rodney-st., first house below Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WHITING.—On Friday, Aug. 28, of consumption, EMMA, wife of John J. Whiting, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 105 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.

Obituary.

At a special meeting of the Council of the Township of Weehawken, held a few days since, the following resolutions were passed relative to the death of Mr. E. A. STEVENS:

Resolved, That this Board deem it fitting and proper to put on record some expression of their feelings of sorrow and sense of loss, caused by the death of so distinguished a member of this body as Mr. E. A. STEVENS. From the creation of this township he has been an active and energetic associate, always prompt not only to give us and all the citizens of the township the benefit of his great experience and his masterly ability, but always to be the first in every chance of improvement, always the most liberal and generous in every plan for the welfare of the citizens as a body, or to any of them individually.

Resolved, That we despair of adequately expressing in words our sense of bereavement at the loss of our eminent, venerable and beloved fellow member, who we are glad to remember, always used to love to call us together, and talk to us as kind and friendly neighbors, and since it has pleased God to call him to reap the reward of his long and useful life, that we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and that, should occasion offer, that we testify our respect for his memory by attending his funeral in a body.

CHAS. T. PERRY, Chairman.
J. J. BENSON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
REOPENING.

The Library Rooms, having undergone complete renovation during the vacation, will be thrown open to the public for inspection on THURSDAY EVENING, the 3d of September, at 8 o'clock. Grafulla's Band will be in attendance. The members of the Association and their friends are respectfully invited to a general reunion on that occasion.

A. M. PALMER,
HARVEY H. WOODS,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM L. BAILEY,
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
Committee of Arrangements.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.

On FRIDAY MORNING, the 4th of September, the Library, Reading Room and Branch Office will reopen for the exchange of books, &c.

The classes will resume their sessions on the following Monday. There will be added a class in English to foreigners speaking French: classes in Music, by an arrangement with the National Conservatory of Music, on 8th-st., opposite the Library, and a class in Linear, Architectural and Ornamental Drawing. All the rates are very low.

Terms of admission to the Library are:

To clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 50 semi-annual dues. To all others, $5 a year.

A MAN ALMOST RAISED FROM THE DEAD.

HIS CERTIFICATES CERTIFIED TO BY HIS PHYSICIAN.
HIS CERTIFICATES CERTIFIED TO BY HIS NEIGHBORS.
HIS CERTIFICATES CERTIFIED TO BY THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF HIS LODGE OF I. O. OF O. F.

I, John C. Green, of the village of Tacony, in the City and County of Philadelphia, do hereby certify to the following facts: That early last Fall I took a violent cold which settled on my lungs, and I had chills alternately with fever, pain in my right side, breast and shoulder-blades, with a distressing cough, and no expectoration. I kept getting worse until I took to my bed. My appetite was gone, my bowels very irregular, fever and night sweats, attended with a distressing cough, which was very tight; my flesh was nearly all gone, and I was so weak that I could scarcely raise my head from the pillow, and was truly an object of pity to behold. My friends had been sent for to see me die, and my sick-bed was surrounded by kind and sympathizing neighbors who had come to witness my departure from this world.

When all the rays of hope fled of my recovery, Dr. Conrad proposed to try SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, with a view of removing my cough and relieving me of the tough phlegm, and as a means of affording temporary relief, remarking, at the same time, "that I was too far gone for the Syrup to be of any permanent benefit." My wife, anxious for the relief of my intense sufferings, procured some of the Pulmonic Syrup. I found it afforded me relief, and continued using it. I could feel its healing influences upon my lungs.

Dr. Schenck was sent for. He came and examined my lungs with his respirometer. He found one lung nearly gone, but the other was sound. He said he could generally cure when one lung was diseased. I do honestly think that if I had not commenced using Dr. Schenck's medicines, I could not have lived another week. Sometimes my breath appeared almost gone. I continued to improve under its use, and my friends were much gratified to witness my unexpected improvement; many of my neighbors came to look at me as one raised from the dead.

My cough now became loose, and I felt something break where I had the pain in my breast, and I discharged large quantities of yellow matter. I have for weeks discharged and raised a spit-box full of matter every day, with hard lumps like grains of something. My bowels now became regular and natural, and my appetite was so far improved that I could scarcely refrain from eating too much. My health improved, and I regained my strength.

I feel now as well as ever I did in my life, and can do as much work. I cannot run or go up stairs as fast as I used to, for one lung is partially gone and contracted; but it seems to me, like a man who has lost an eye, the other is all the stronger. I feel now as though when I see a person with a bad cough, or look as though they had consumption, that I must go to them and persuade them to go at once to Dr. Schenck and get examined, for perhaps they were like me and had one good lung and can be cured. I am this day a living testimony of the great efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. For fear those that read this may think as I did—that all certificates are made up to deceive the poor afflicted—I subjoin the certificate of my physician, and also a number of well-known inhabitants of Tacony, who saw me at different times during my disease, and never expected to see me restored. I also append the certificate of the Brothers of Mystic Lodge No. 270, I. O. of O. F., who kindly watched over me, and who fully believed they would consign my remains to the tomb. But thanks to Dr. Schenck for his invaluable Pulmonic Syrup, my life has been spared, and I am permitted to make the foregoing statement for the benefit of suffering mankind.

I reside at Tacony, and am well known by most of the people there, and will be gratified to have any person call on me and learn more particulars of the great virtues of this medicine.

JOHN C. GREEN.

The subscribers, members of the Mystic Lodge, No. 270, I. O. of O. F., of Holmesburg, Penn., do hereby certify that we know John C. Green (who is a member in good standing in Lodge No. 270, I. O. of O. F.) was dangerously ill with a low Pulmonary Consumption last Winter, so that they gave him up to die; that he is now fully restored to perfect health, and they believe his recovery was produced by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

We believe this certificate correct in every particular.

HENRY NEFF,
ALFRED ROBINSON, P. G.,
ABRAHAM ARTHUR, P. G.,
J. M. OSMAN, N. G.,
JOSHUA RHINEMORE,
JACOB WATERMAN,
JAMES C. CALVER.

The undersigned, residents of Tacony, eight miles above Philadelphia, being well acquainted with John C. Green and the circumstances attending his case, feel impelled with a deep sense of imperative duty to make universally known to the public his entire recovery from the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption. So entirely helpless was his condition—having been but a brief period since in that rapidly sinking and emaciated state—as to utterly preclude, in the opinion of his physician and friends, who watched by his bedside, all hopes of even a temporary recovery, and restoration to his present robust health. Thus the careful use of your invaluable specific, the Pulmonic Syrup, makes it, in our belief, under the circumstances of his previous prostrate, not to say dying, condition, one of the most startling results that the whole annals of medical skill or science can produce. It deserves to be imperishably recorded to your credit, and secures to you—the greatest discoverer of an infallible cure for the hitherto remediless disease—a lasting monument and world-wide reputation in the healing art that no time may either diminish or destroy. Having witnessed Mr. Green's distressing struggle and suffering from a continual cough, superadded to the other symptoms consequent upon or attending the last stages of a pulmonary disease; and, moreover, it being so generally believed by his numerous friends that no human power could relieve or protract his life, much less restore him back again to his original health, we feel it thus our duty to give our unqualified testimony of Mr. Green's perfect recovery by means of the exclusive use of your wonderful Syrup; and we should indeed rejoice if we could be made the humble instruments of relief and cure to others who may be so unfortunate as to be similarly afflicted.

DAVID CONRAD, M. D.
JESSE DURFIELD,
Justice of the Peace.
CHARLES HINCLE,
Captain of steamboat *Trenton*.
ANDREW HEATH, JR.,
Captain of steamboat *Washington*.
JOSEPH HEAD, JR.
JESSE WATSON,
STEPHEN LUCKENS,
ROBERT ALLYN,
MATTHEW TODEN,
JAMES TORBERT,
Of Washington House, Tacony.
JOHN BLOOMSBURY,
ALDEN VAN EGRAFF,
Bucks County, Penn.

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination with my Respirometer $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEA-WEED TONIC each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,

AND BY

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Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

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Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

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Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 800 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
E. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. Fox, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO.	S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT.	W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS.	A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY.	GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received until noon of WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, for the graduation and masonry of that portion of the SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD, in the State of Missouri, between the present terminus of Little Piney and a point fifty miles southwest of said terminus. The work to be contracted for by sections according to the plans of the Chief Engineer.

Work to be commenced forthwith, and payments to be made monthly in cash.

The Company reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be directed to ANDREW PEIRCE, JR., Managing Director at the office of the Company, corner of 6th and Walnut sts., St. Louis, Missouri, where all profiles will be exhibited and information given by T. W. KISSOCK, Chief Engineer, or C. B. FISK, Vice-President. FRANCIS B. HAYES, President.

BOSTON, Aug. 22, 1868.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.

CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION AND of agreement of the mortgage bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, is now open for subscribers at the banking house of MESSRS. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and will be closed on the 18th of October next, after which date parties not subscribers as bondholders, creditors and stockholders will be excluded from its benefits. D. B. SAFFORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after that date by the Treasurer at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.

CHARLES FOX, President.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000. CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

N. Y. & FLUSHING R. R. BONDS.—Interest Coupons, due Sept. 1, will be paid at the Market National Bank, N. Y. ORANGE JUDD, President.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sizes of 1881 and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114	114⅛	5-20 Coupon, '65.		
Coupon, 1881	114⅜	114⅝	Jan. & July	108⅜	108⅞
5-20 Reg., '62	108⅜	108¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅛	108½
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	108½	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110⅜	10-40 Registered	104⅛	.....
5-20 Coupon, '65	112	112⅛	10-40 Coupon	108¾	09
			Gold	144⅞	145

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.

Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

A pamphlet containing the terms of settlement come to with the bond and debenture holders of this Company may be obtained, or will be sent by post, from the general office of the Company, where any further information as to its affairs may be procured. No. 40 Broadway, N. Y.

W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1868.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1868, FROM the Peninsula Railroad Company Bonds and the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.

S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

ALL SHARES OF THE NORWICH MINING Company on which the assessment due April 6, 1868, remains unpaid, will be sold at auction at noon on the 1st day of September next, at No. 44 Exchange-place, according to law, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment. By order of Directors. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due Sept. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

Aug. 28, 1868.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

LESPINASSE'S

FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 1?1 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.

MISS C. E. FERRIS will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 7th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 48th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.

For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

IDLEWILD.

HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.

French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 1. The following well-known artists are connected with it: Mme. Eliza Lumley, Messrs. Carl Anschutz, Hugo Bussmeyer, Wentzel Kopta. For further particulars, apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 116 West 38th-st. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHFIELD County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.

Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. R. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 2?0 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 156 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,

Will reopen Sept. 7.

The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,

WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This new first-class School will be opened Sept. 16, in the new Gilsey Building, No. 1,193 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, Rev. H. M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from the Faculty of Yale College, and ample City references. Designed for College or Business. Youth's Department from 12 to 20 years; juvenile from 8 to 12. Most competent teachers employed, and none but boys who are mannerly, obedient and willing to study, will be retained.

For other information or an interview, address the Principal at the Coleman House.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"

Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 22d-st.

A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS:

TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. F. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

COOPER UNION, FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art for young men; the free day School of Design for young women, and the free vocal classes for both sexes will commence on the 1st of October next. Application should be made to, and all necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes, can be obtained of the Curator, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

A LADY, WHO RECEIVES INTO HER establishment only four young ladies for board and education, has a vacancy for one, whom she would take on favorable terms, to complete her number; Parisian French is spoken in the house, and music is a special study; home comforts are first-class; references permitted to former pupils. Address L. V. J., Babylon, L. I.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2. Number of pupils received in the family limited to six. For circulars or admission of pupils address the Principal, Miss C. MERLE, Greenwich, Conn.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROUGHLY prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—This institution offers superior advantages. Number limited to 25. A few vacancies to fill. Send for a catalogue.

T. H. SCHRINER, A. M.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies. Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.

Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES;

NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 32D-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs.,

Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The usual exercises will be resumed as follows:

In the Grammar School	Sept. 7
In the Department of Science and Letters	Sept. 16
In the School of Civil Engineering	Sept. 16
In the School of Art	Sept. 21
In the School of Law	Oct. 1
In the School of Medicine	Oct. 12
In the School of Practical Chemistry	Oct. 12

Catalogues and circulars at the University.

Examinations for admission to the Department of Science and Letters will take place on Tuesday, the 15th September, at 9½ A. M., in the Council-room.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON-SQUARE EAST.

MISS COMSTOCK'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 7 East 27th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 18.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c, FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramp or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.

CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL —NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.—Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Miss NICOLAY will be in town from Sept. 8, at No. 16 West 28th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOTHER—HOME—CULTURE—FOR LITTLE Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, A FIRST-CLASS teacher of German, French, Spanish, music and drawing; also well versed in all English branches and the classics, desires one or two engagements in first-class families or academies; the very best of references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a position as daily governess in a school or family; is capable of giving instruction in English branches, French, and rudiments of Latin. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

No. 82 Nassau, (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

All deposits made on or before the first day of September, will draw interest from Sept. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $3,173,918 93.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

R. H. BULL, Prest.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN A FANCY DRY goods jobbing house with $20,000 to $50,000. Address Box No. 4,262.

DRY GOODS.

1868. OPENING. 1868.

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL, ON MONDAY, AUG. 30,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS, IN

NOVELTIES,

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE.

CANAL-ST., corner MERCER.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will, on MONDAY, Aug. 31, DISPLAY AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKINGS as follows:

ASTRACHANS,
REGALIAS,
VELOURS,
CACHEMIRS,
IRRESISTIBLES, &c., &c.,
IN ALL THE NEW COLORS.

Comprising the celebrated fabrics of
JOHANN WILHELM SCHEIDT,
FLAVIGNY FRERES,
LA BROSSE FRERES,
LA COMTE FRERES,
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R. KAUFFMANN, &c., &c.,

to which they invite the special attention of wholesale dealers.

BROADWAY, CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

AT JACKSON'S,

No. 551 Broadway.

BLACK FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE EMPRESS CLOTH, $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
EXTRA SUPER CLOTH, $1 37½ per yard, worth $1 75.
PRINCESS CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.
CRAPE CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.
IMPERIAL COLORADO, $5 per dress, worth $7 50.
MUCH FINER COLORADO, $6 per dress, worth $9.
TAMISE CLOTH, very fine, $7 50 per dress, worth $10.
ALEXANDRA POPLINS, 5s. and 6s. per yard, worth 7s. and 8s.
One case ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth $1.

N. B.—Mourning Robes promptly attended to. Suits made up on short notice.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of

RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS.

At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

MILLINERY.

GEO. SLOANE & CO.,

Have removed from No. 593 to Nos. 787 and 789 BROADWAY, and have now open a full assortment of FALL MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, KID GLOVES, &c., which they offer at very low prices.

Firm now, GEO. & WM. SLOANE.

LADIES' FALL BONNETS AND HATS THIS DAY, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Feathers and flowers; children's hats.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or as general servant; economical and respectful; a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of well-recommended cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstress, houseworkers, young girls for chambermaids, nurses, &c., City and country.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, OR nurse and seamstress, by a first-class Protestant young woman; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and other machines; has the best City reference. At No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl, in a small American family, to do general housework; good references. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in the rear, third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 339 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT German cook, an English Protestant waiter man, cooks, to wash, laundresses, chambermaids, &c., and houseworkers; also, colored help, at No. 404 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SPANISH WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business well; has eighteen months' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 1,283 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A SMART PROTESTANT woman, a situation to cook and assist in washing and ironing; makes good bread and desserts; first-class references. Can be seen at No. 1,188 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Call for two days at No. 331 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 East 12th-st., in the rear, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid by a respectable young woman; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 180 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 223 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married man as coachman and groom; can take charge of a small vegetable garden if required; has the best of reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived since he came to the country. Call on or address JAMES DALY, No. 551 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farmhands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A situation as vegetable and fruit gardener; also understands the care and management of both horses and cows, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference if required. Address T. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, &c., by a respectable single man; would assist in or take care of a small garden; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and be useful; nine years' excellent references. Address W. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, having the best of City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. K., No. 16 East 39th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man of many years' experience in the City; first-class references. Call or address LOWDEN'S Harness Establishment, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; first-class reference. Address J. J., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ATTORNEY EXPERIENCED IN TRYING causes, arguing motions, drawing pleadings and papers, searching titles, and managing the general business of an office, and who can furnish the best of references as to his abilities and character, desires a position with a first-class lawyer or law firm. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 3,078 Post Office, New-York City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR BUILDING A THIRD ORDER LIGHT-HOUSE AND KEEPER'S DWELLING AT OR NEAR ST. SIMON'S, GEORGIA.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of September, 1868, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct, erect, and complete a third order light-house and keeper's dwelling at or near St. Simon's, Georgia, in accordance with plans and specifications which may be obtained upon application to this office.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 19, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.

The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 21, 1868.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.

W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MYER S. CHRISTELLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. FISKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DORMAN L. ORMSBY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AUG. 31, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN HOYT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen Hoyt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, at a Court in Bankruptcy at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, one of the Registers in said district, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1868.

au31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWMAN, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham Newman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868.

au24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM E. STORRS, bankrupt.—No. 1,613.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Hiram E. Storrs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au31-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. O'CONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John M. Connell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1?th day of October, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au24-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CONKLIN L. MARTIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Conklin L. Martin, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au17-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Henry Ham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.

au24-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. LAWRENCE, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th day of August, A. D. 1868.

au31-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BURTON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Charles W. Burton, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868.

GEORGE A. FELLOWS, JOHN F. SEYMOUR, } Assignees.

au17-law3wM*

NO. 1,419.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH F. SEASTEDT, a bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolph F. Seastedt, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, 14th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

au17-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,?47.—In the matter of HENRY KOONS, a bankrupt.—By order of the said Court: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt to appear on the 29th day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court at the United States Court-rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated Buffalo, Aug. 26, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.

NICHOLS & ROBBINS, Attorneys.

au31-law3wM

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as useful man around a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; his wife will do the general housework, or the kitchen work of the family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; are a very neat and reliable couple; no children; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR FAMILIES RETURNING TO the City and others, all recommended American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, housework situations immediately, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent, middle-aged man, who understands the care and general treatment of first-class carriages and horses, and is a professed driver; first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. C., coachman, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A young man as entry clerk and to assist the bookkeeper; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, stating references and salary, Box 4,864 Post Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH OR English woman as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between 10 and 12 Monday morning, at No. 69 5th-av.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A FIRST-class real estate office; must be of genteel appearance, and good address; age, 14 to 17. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 5,0?9 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Singer's machine on coats; also good tailors and tailoresses. Apply at No. 55 King-st., near Varick, first floor.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS WISHing situations will be suited immediately by applying at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz.: Cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses and girls for general housework.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter. Insurance agents requested to call. LATHAM, EMERY & CO., No. 72 Cedar-st., General Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
And each succeeding SATURDAY and a tender TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$28
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....40 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
Chief cabin passage.....$130
Second cabin passage.....80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage.....145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
IOWA.....Sept. 5 | BRITANNIA.....Sept. 26
COLUMBIA.....Sept. 12 | HIBERNIA.....Oct. 3
CALEDONIA.....Sept. 19 | EUROPA.....Oct. 10
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM GLASGOW OR DERRY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $27.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS!
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.....Sept. 3 | TARIFA.....Sept. 17
TRIPOLI.....Sept. 10 | PALMYRA.....Sept. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 5. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 37 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
THORNTON JAPSOOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, apt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
N. L. GARNETT, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These steamers sail on sequence runs, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
The first of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st., at 3 P. M., as follows:
CROMWELL.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Sept. 12
And every succeeding Saturday, at 3 P. M.
For freight apply to the agents,
E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
The splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River
For freight or passage apply to
WATSON, President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE MAIL STEAMSHIP HENRY CLAY leaves EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st.
M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 10.
Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
For passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERACRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The fine steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier 4 North River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M. Freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
The first-class steamship JUNIATA, 1,215 tons, burthen, will leave Philadelphia for Havana and New-Orleans on Queen-st. wharf, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M.
Rates—$30 currency; to New-Orleans, $60.
For freight or passage apply to L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 14 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, R. R. WEBB, & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 75 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR LINE—Despatch Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freights at low rates. The first-class steamships MARION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, and THAMES, on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COREN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 207 Broadway, New-York

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 293 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:50 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:20 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 38 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT (foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
9:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
12 M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Binghamton, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Buffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Through Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:20 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. Express to Otisville; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. R. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains will leave and arrive at the depots of the Harlem and Western trains will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Niagara, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Lines.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate station, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 12:40 P. M. Returning, leave at Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M., 12:02, 2:02, 3:02, 4:02, 5:02 and 6:52 P. M. The 8:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. CEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 41 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Hudson and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, $1 50. Returning, leave Troy at 4 and Albany at 5 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 3:30 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without change.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 27th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 28th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 28th, 3 P. M.
Saturday, 29th, 2 P. M.	Saturday, 29th, 5 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 30th, 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 30th, 6 P. M.	Monday, 31st, 6:30 A.M.
Monday, 31st, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM RYDERS, Tarrytown, 10 cents; Irvington, 15 cents; Nine Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 9 o'clock.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:18; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Nyack 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, Aug. 29, 1868, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

YONKERS FERRY—FARE 15 CENTS.—Steamboat FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP, will leave Yonkers daily at 11 A. M. and 12 P. M. for Inwood, Canmansville, and 34th-st. Leave North Moore-st. 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON.—OYSTER Bay, E. Norwich, and Northport. (The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Cedar-street,) daily, at 5 P. M., and foot of 26th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, (New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 300 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 9 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 6 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 12 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 5 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:35, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:30, 11:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 10:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., N. R., at 9:20, 11:25, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROW SMITH, foot of Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 57th-st., East River, each way.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) has very desirable suites of rooms with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A party of six or a family, fine rooms, with board, for the Fall and Winter months, in a mansion house very pleasantly situated at 128th-st. and Lenox River; terms very moderate to a suitable party; stabling if required. Apply at CLARK'S Gallery, 1,238 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A board, in a respectable private family preferred, below 30th-st.; price not to exceed $18 per week; best of reference given and required. Address H. T., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or an entire second floor will be rented to an eligible party, either with or without board—the latter preferred—at No. 72 West 11th-st. A New-England family, quiet and cultivated.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; and a handsomely furnished room for two, only $15, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d ave.

BOARD WITH PRIVATE TABLE for three persons and servant; large and well-furnished rooms; location central, between 20th and 30th sts., in or near 5th-av.; also a private stable wanted. Address Box No. 139 New-York Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH a permanent board in a strictly private family above 14th-st.; references. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE persons; two gentlemen and three ladies; location below 30th-st.; board plain, terms low. Address M. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom, also a hall room, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentleman and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor and large front rooms on second and third floor to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house and location first class. No. 116 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel; choicest rooms to let singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEman House—To let, furnished, a suite of five rooms, together or separately: house first-class; all improvements.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, on second floor; all modern improvements; to gentlemen only, without meals.

NO. 107 ALLEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or a few single gentlemen can have rooms with board on reasonable terms. First-class table.

PERMANENT PARTIES WILL FIND large handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; fine location; prices moderate. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant suites of rooms to let, with first-class board; reference required. Address C. W., No. 192 5th-av.

A FAMILY AT NO. 360 WEST 11TH-ST., will let a front room on second floor, with board for two gentlemen, at $18 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET with board. Apply No. 135 Clinton-st., second house from Amity-st.

HARLEM—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with board, single or en suite, at No. 163 127th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

IRON WORKS.
ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENT, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
MONDAY, Aug. 31,
at 10½ o'clock, at the private residences, No. 104 5th-av., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c., all of which was made to order by our most celebrated makers, consisting of—viz.:
PARLOR AND DINING-ROOM—Axminister and velvet medallion carpets, carved black-walnut suite in green reps, bronze groups, bronze and marble clocks, window curtains to match, carved rosewood mirror-back etagere, elegant Bois-de-rose ormoln mounted centre-table, elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, carved black-walnut marble-top buffet, elegant crimson figured brocatel window curtains and cornices, carved rosewood seven-octave pearl-key piano —made by Fischer, rosewood piano stool, in crimson plush, rosewood chairs, in figured mediation satin, elegant gilt chandeliers, Japan pheasant in rosewood case.
BEDROOMS—Rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, arm chairs in green leather, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, carved black-walnut bookcase, carved black walnut suites in green reps, blue and gold silk brocatel window curtains, elegant decorated mantel vases, green rope window curtains, rosewood marble-top shaving stand, black-walnut library table in green cloth, black-walnut dining table.
HALL—Mirror with slab and brackets, elegant carved rosewood marble-top hall stand, rosewood hall chair, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL BY auction on MONDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, an elegant Plympton bedstead sofa, bedstead cottage suites, parlor suites, bedding, sheets, quilts, blankets, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, &c. Also elegant furniture, sitting and standing desks, sofas, scales, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Office and Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITUR

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

party hostile to the Germanic exodus, and they consider this human flood, which incessantly traverses the Atlantic to spread itself over the United States, as a new and precious element of strength and wealth."

After dwelling on the excellent qualities of the Germans as emigrants, and on the fact that they carried with them an amount of capital that is not to be despised, the writer thus continues:

"If the Americans are rejoiced at the results of the German exodus, the Prussians, on the contrary, are greatly annoyed at it, for it is in the old and especially in the new Prussian Provinces, and in the States of the Confederation of the North, that the emigration of this year is principally recruited. Now, the majority of these provinces, and more particularly those of Northern and Eastern Prussia, are in need of both men and money, so that an expatriation so considerable constitutes for them a double loss. Through a phenomenon rather difficult to explain, but at all events very remarkable, the spirit of emigration is rapidly passing from the south of Germany to the north of the old Confederation. The inhabitants of the Southern States, which formerly furnished to the United States the largest contingent of the German emigration, now remain at home, while those of Prussia and the provinces more or less annexed to it have suddenly replaced them on the route to the New World.

The discontent occasioned by the conquests of the House of Hohenzollern, the rigors of the military service, the large increase of taxes, and the fear of war, are the principal causes of this emigration. This is even admitted at Berlin. These great political *bouleversements*, and the trouble which they introduce in settled habits, are evidently not without influence on the emigration movement of the Germans of the North."

Although the view thus taken of the situation of Prussia is a French one, there is undoubtedly a great deal of truth in it. The writer, however, does not deduce from it the consequences to which it inevitably must lead. Obviously, in the condition in which she now finds herself, Prussia has every motive to provoke an immediate war. She cannot recede in the policy of aggrandisement into which Count BISMARCK has forced her, and it will be ruin to her to stand still. Her only chance of stopping the emigration from her soil, and the rapid diminution which it is effecting in her resources, as well as of crushing the opposition which her projects meet with in Southern Germany, is to provoke a war with France. This may strengthen and unite the divergent elements of German nationality, and arrest the tide of emigration which is attaining such menacing proportions.

THE LANTERNE PROSECUTION.

I take up the narrative of the proceedings in M. ROCHEFORT's case where my last letter left it. He had then quitted the country in the belief that the sentence pronounced upon him would be the severest that the law would allow; for, as I mentioned to you, his judges had the option of condemning him to nine years' imprisonment and 15,000 francs damages on the two charges preferred against him. While in Brussels, M. ROCHEFORT addressed a letter to a journal in that city, replying to the denial of the *Patrie* that a warrant for his arrest had been issued before he left Paris. He asserts in this letter that on Saturday week, in the night and throughout the whole of the next day, Sunday, two Police agents waited at the door of his villa at Nogent-sur-Marne to arrest him on his return home, and that they offered a considerable sum of money to an innkeeper whom they supposed to be acquainted with the place of his retreat. He adds that the reason of his going abroad was that he was anxious to continue the publication of the *Lanterne*, which, according to law, could not be suppressed, whatever might be the condemnation pronounced against him. If he were in prison, it would be easy to intercept his copy, and so destroy his journal *de facto*, which could not be done *de jure*. The *Patrie* of Friday again contradicted these assertions, and even went so far as to state that there never was any intention of issuing a warrant for the arrest of Mr. ROCHEFORT. On the same day, (the 14th) the case came before the Tribunal, and M. ROCHEFORT and his printer were condemned by default. The former was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine, and the latter to an imprisonment of two months and a fine of 2,000 francs. There is nothing in this judgment which involves the suppression of the *Lanterne* or the interdiction of civil and political rights. The terms of it were no sooner made known to M. ROCHEFORT at Brussels, than he started for Paris, leaving his children in the care of Madame VICTOR HUGO, and he is now here. He has already signified his intention of appealing from the sentence, and has secured the services of M. JULES FAVRE to plead for him. The Government not wishing to allow the contradiction of M. ROCHEFORT's assertions in its regard to rest on the statements of the *Patrie* alone, published the following *communiqué* in the *Moniteur* of yesterday:

"In a letter published in several newspapers M. ROCHEFORT pretends that a warrant of arrest had been issued against him, and that Police agents had been searching for him to effect his capture. These allegations are absolutely erroneous; no warrant authorizing the arrest had been delivered, and consequently no agent had received instructions to secure the person of M. ROCHEFORT."

No fresh number of the *Lanterne* was issued on Saturday. It is said that M. ROCHEFORT will have great difficulty in finding a printer to face the perils of its publication.

The printer of the *Inflexible* has just been sentenced to a fine of 10,000 francs damages by the Brussels Tribunal for a libel on M. ALBERT WOLFF, of the *Figaro*, and is moreover condemned to publish the judgment in ten of the Belgian journals.

INTERESTING TO SPORTING MEN.

A story is told about one of the winning horses at the last races at Vesinet, which will be interesting to your sporting readers. You know with what success the operation of tracheotomy has been performed on children afflicted with the croup. It has saved hundreds of lives, and is justly considered as a most important discovery. Well, it occurred to a veterinary surgeon here that the same operation might be successfully performed on horses, and he selected for the experiment an old racer named *Borgia*, which had become broken-winded to such a degree that it could scarcely gallop a hundred yards. After undergoing it *Borgia* became as sound as ever, and renewed his early reputation by carrying off one of the prizes at the late races.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

On Sunday last VICTOR HUGO read to a select circle of his friends at Brussels, portions of the manuscript of the new romance which he has just completed. It is entitled simply "93." The French publisher has given 100,000 francs for the work.

The twenty-fourth volume of the correspondence of NAPOLEON I. has just made its appearance. It is the most interesting of the series; for it may be said to be a history of the fatal campaign of Moscow recounted by the Emperor himself.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

On Saturday PATTI made her first appearance since her marriage at the theatre at Hombourg, in the *rôle* of *Lucie*. She figured on the bills under her new title of the "Marquise DE CAUX." It is creditable to her husband that he has permitted this, for it shows that he is not ashamed of her profession. It confers no additional honor, however, on the brilliant artist in the eyes of the public.

CARLOTTA PATTI is about to make a musical tour in Sweden, Denmark and Norway with ULLMANN, who started last week to make the necessary preparations for it. She will follow him at the end of the month.

Among the new operas announced as almost completed for representation are two by the *maestro* CAGNONI, author of "Don Bucefalo," entitled "La Contessa d'Egmont" and "Gli Amori di Cleopatra," an opera seria by the *maestro* SOHIRA, called "Lia," a grand opera by M. PAOLO LAVILLA, entitled "Lord Byron," and two operas bouffes called "Una Notte di Novembre" and "Ser Matteo," by the composers IREMONGER and GALLIERI, who are about to produce them at the Theatre del Re at Milan, of which they have assumed the direction. A new opera seria entitled "Don Pedro di Portogallo" was recently brought out at Padua. It is from the pen of quite a young composer, M. RICCARDO DRIGO, and is very highly spoken of by the Italian musical journals.

An excellent regulation has just been revived at the Vienna opera, by which it is forbidden to the ordinary singers of the theatre when recalled by the audience to reappear at any other time than in the *entre actes*.

The composer KITEL, author of the opera *les Français à Nice*, and formerly director of the Conservatoire at Prague, is dead. This regrettable event took place at Lissa, in the Province of Posen. The death of JOSEPH LOMAGNE, a violinist and composer of talent is also announced. He was the author of a number of remarkable compositions for the Church, and also of a grand opera in five acts entitled "La Maronite." His death took place at Perpignan, of which he was a native.

The negotiations having in view the return of ALBONI to the stage have fallen through. It appears that after favoring the project for some time, Mme. ALBONI at last came to the determination to resist the tempting offers made her from a feeling of nervousness at the idea of again facing the public.

Notwithstanding the assertions of some of the journals to the contrary, I am satisfied that the announcement which I made to you in my last of the appointment of M. PASDELOUP to the direction of the Theatre Lyrique is correct. I know for a fact that he has already engaged Mlle. SCHROEDER.

Mme. GEORGE SAND is said to be adapting *Indiana* for the stage. The Odeon is to produce the piece, and it is already settled that LAFERRIERE is to play the part of *Raymond de Ramières*.

The piece of M. MARC BAYEUX, with which the Odeon was to be reopened, has been interdicted by the Government censors.

LITERARY.

It is stated that the Comte DE CHAMBORD is engaged in preparing for publication the correspondence of his sister, the Duchess of Parma. The correspondence of the Count himself would be infinitely more interesting if he could only be prevailed upon to give it to the world. There are many now high in Imperial favor in France whose equanimity would be seriously disturbed by such a publication.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

"Fanny Lear," the new piece of MM. MALHAC and HALEVY, is having great success at the Gymnase. It partakes of the character of both a comedy and a drama and is of absorbing interest. Mme. PASCA has made a hit in the character of the heroine. Mlle. BLANCHE PIERSON, who, it appears has given up all idea of matrimony, also made a very successful *rentrée* in the new piece in the character of *Mme. de Frouderville*.

The Vaudeville Theatre has just received a new comedy in three acts, by M. DAUDET. It is entitled "Le Sacrifice."

"Le Petit Poucet" will be produced at the Athenee immediately after "Fleur de Thé" has exhausted its attraction.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. MILBURN, so generally known at your side as "the blind preacher" arrived here last week from New-York and delivered an admirable sermon on Sunday morning last in the American church in the Rue Bayard. He preached again in the evening in the English church in the Rue d'Aguesseau. On both occasions the churches were densely crowded. Mr. MILBURN is on his way to Berlin to have an operation performed on his eyes. The surgeons of that city have a world-wide reputation for skilfulness, and you would be surprised at the number of Americans who are being sent there by their medical attendants at home for treatment in difficult cases.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

End of the Drought—The Next Parliament—New Indian Governor—Encouragement for Emigrants—The Royal Family—The Late Miss Adah Isaacs Menken.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868.

The drought is ended, and we have had heavy rains all over England, and cooler weather. It was time, for there had not been such a season since 1826. Then the fields were burnt to powder; people watched around the springs for a few drops of water, and the rich sent presents of water to their friends. Cattle perished. This year the wheat crop over England is something wonderful in quantity and quality. It turns out fifty bushels to the acre over large areas, fit to carry as soon as cut, and to thresh, grind, and make into bread, as fast as it can be handled, and the proportion of flour to the bushel of wheat is nearly one-fourth above the average. The fields and pastures are now growing grain again, and there is still a chance for turnips. Fruit is excellent, and honey was never so sweet.

THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.

The next House of Commons is to be reinforced on both sides by men of literary ability. The Liberals will try to elect "Historicus" HARCOURT, and the Chartist poet, ERNEST JONES, who is the third and specially workingman's candidate from Manchester. Then Mr. RUSSELL, the famous *Times* correspondent, is one of the Tory candidates for the new Metropolitan Borough of Chelsea. It is a very nice thing to be an M. P. In the absence of a Lord or Baronet, he takes precedence of everybody. He is wanted to dine with everybody, to preside at all sorts of meetings, to distribute prizes, and is a great catch as a husband. He has stock in companies showered on him; and he can pocket some thousand a year as President or Director. M. P. is the *open sesame* to society and the way to wealth.

The election contests are now so numerous, the battle rages so thickly and over such a large area, that only the great guns are heard in the general turmoil. Mr. FORSTER, M. P. for Bradford, has just had the rare fortune of having a speech to his constituents reported. He goes with Mr. GLADSTONE. The great danger to the Church is not disestablishment, he says, but its own internal conflicts. "How can two walk together unless they be agreed?" If an army is led off in detachments upon diverging lines, how can they help being scattered? As to the Irish Church, Mr. FORSTER is clear that the issue is disestablishment or civil war.

There are other elements in the coming election here besides the great religious one. The trades unions and workingmen's associations are not idle. They mean to elect Mr. BEALES and Mr. BRADLAUGH, and defeat Mr. ROEBUCK. And the Maine law teetotallers are working very hard to elect members in favor of their permission bill, which will allow two-thirds of the rate-payers in any parish to close all the liquor shops, and force thirsty people to go further and fare worse, if they want anything that intoxicates. English reformers and partisans of every class work away with a rare persistency. They circulate documents with an unsparing hand, and without regard to the cost of postage. I get sometimes a dozen different tracts on temperance, coöperation, anti-tobacco, phonography, woman's rights and Popery. Circulars are printed and mailed in countless numbers, and some millions, with addresses copied from old directories, never get to their destination, and are punctually returned to the senders, probably to be sent again; for every scrap intrusted to the Post-Office here comes back to the sender, if his address can be discovered. If the most unimportant note cannot find the person addressed, and has no signature, but only the date, it comes back in three weeks directed: "To the writer of a letter to Miss Jones, such a place." To be lost, a letter must be very dead indeed.

NEW INDIAN GOVERNOR.

Lord MAYO, Secretary for Ireland, it is said, is to be appointed Governor-General for India; only the *Times* objects. He is an admirable man, but not qualified, it says, for such a position, the most important in the Empire; for "that we hold India at all is a standing miracle. At any moment the natural probabilities seem against its continuance. The spell is inscrutable and not to be pronounced by mortal lips. We must hold India; we cannot let her fall into the abyss." I copy this because it is so fine, and partly because I don't understand it; and what puzzles impresses me. The amount of it seems to be, we hold India by accident or luck, nobody knows how; therefore we need a first-rate man for Viceroy, who won't let more than two or three millions of people starve when he can help it as well as not, and who will not get up an insurrection with greased cartridges. And why not send out Lord NAPIER of Magdala? That would be better than peerages, garters and unlimited adulation of Lord Mayors' addresses at home.

ANOTHER THAMES TUNNEL.

A little enterprise has just been set on foot, authorized by an act of the last session, which may give some New-York speculators a wrinkle. A company, with a capital of a little more than $100,000, is about to sink a shaft on each side of the Thames, by the Tower, and drive a tunnel under the river. Cars are to be let down and raised by a hydraulic lift, and be drawn across by a stationary engine, so easily, quickly and rapidly that a fare of two pence will pay a handsome dividend.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO EMIGRANTS.

I have read with great interest of the establishment of a Labor Exchange at New-York, in connection with the Commissioners of Emigration. Agents in a few English towns might be able to supply all wants for agricultural labor, but there is even a better work than this. Over England piano-fortes are sold on the three years' system. Hire a piano for three years, and it is yours when you make the last quarterly payment. People buy houses in a similar fashion. Why not small farms in America? It appears to me that a few millions could not be better invested than in placing good industrious families on good land, giving them ten years, say, to pay all expenses. The system of redemptioners worked well before the Revolution; I know, at least, that it gave many valuable citizens to America. Some comprehensive emigration scheme, which would take the pick of the English, Scotch and Irish people, and place them on the land, would be a great good to both hemispheres. The great want in America is men—including women. The old stock, still sound and good, is scattered over these islands, wanting to get away. If a million were taken, it would be all the better for those who remained; so it is in the interest of both countries that I throw out this suggestion.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Queen, traveling under the very transparent incognito of the Countess of Kent, has gone to Switzerland, with and by the advice of her physician—Switzerland, and high regions generally, being good for the nerves. The *Times* considerately begs fashionable English tourists not to mob Her Majesty, as is their loyal custom on all possible occasions. The youngest Princess of the House of Wales had a most jolly christening the other day, after which the ten godfathers and godmothers sat down to a merry dinner, with music of OFFENBACH, and then all went to the circus. What do you think of that for a royal Christian party? If we do not get back merry England in a hurry it will not be the fault of the merry Prince and Princess of Wales. As to his sailor brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, it seems necessary to keep him at sea. Land don't agree with him. He is to start in a few days in his ship, the *Galatea*, for a cruise around the world, which will last a year or more.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

Poor WILKINSON, who received the Queen's pardon the other day, after a year and a half of penal servitude from a wrong conviction, sent a petition to Parliament for some relief. His property is gone, his prospects blasted, his health of body and mind prostrated, and his wife and ten children reduced to poverty by the blunders of Judge and jury; yet the *Times* says no relief can be given—except the absurd mockery of a pardon. British justice can crush, but cannot heal. A few days ago a petition came to the Home Secretary for the pardon of a man in Wales, whom the jury had convicted by a sort of lottery. I have seen a man convicted of murder against the clearest evidence, and seen the Judge put on the black cap and condemn him to death, when he and every sensible person in the room must have believed that the man was innocent. If an obstinate Home Secretary had hanged him, there could have been no redress even by act of Parliament; but for other cases there ought to be formed a mutual insurance company against failures of justice, wrong convictions and unredressed punishments. If the Government is not responsible for its Ministers, who prosecute in the name of the Queen; if blundering decisions and verdicts are like floods and fires, then we had better insure against them—take the odds that we shall not be hanged within the year.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

Many persons in England have been shocked and saddened this week by the news of the death of ADAH ISAACS MENKEN. She had many admirers, and some friends; and these were among the most cultivated and best people in England. She was about to fill an engagement at the Chatelet Theatre, Paris, and an illustrated volume of her poems, dedicated to CHARLES DICKENS, had been announced for publication. Many of the literary men of London became acquainted with poor ADAH, during her residence here, and they will not be sorry that they were kind and helpful to her. I had never happened to see her in America, not even across the footlights. Soon after she came to London, a friend of mine, a pious and eloquent American clergyman, invited me one night to go with him to ASTLEY's, where she was playing *Mazeppa*. After the first act he sent his card to her, and presently a natty little tiger in livery came and invited us behind the scenes, to take a glass of champagne with the Tartar Prince, in his or her dressing-room. My reverend friend presented me, I made my bow and compliments, and we were friends. I know her trials, her sufferings, and her good deeds. She was full of genius, aspiration and generosity—a great soul in a sad disorder. I have seldom known a more unselfish or more charitable person. She was surrounded by the pensioners on her bounty. She would not only give her last dollar to relieve distress, but pledge, if necessary, everything she possessed. She asked nothing but love; she gave everything to those she pitied and to those she loved.

The last time I saw her, a few weeks ago, in Golden-square, she was very ill. I had little hope of her recovery; and I was also hopeless of any good for her in this world. Had she been selfish, worldly—at all the person many supposed her to be, she might have succeeded. In her utterly unselfish, disorderly Bohemianism, it was utterly impossible, and her death is a relief. She was ill suited to this world that we may hope she will fare better in another. Poor ADAH! MONADNOCK.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Howard Mission—Address by Mr. Van Meter—John Allen Announces the Closing of His Dance House.

Quite a large audience assembled at the Howard Mission yesterday afternoon, to hear Rev. Mr. VAN METER relate his experiences of his recent visit to Europe. He regretted that he could only glance at a few things, but said that he was carefully preparing a lecture, in which would be condensed the most important experiences and observations of his fourteen years' work among the children of the street, and his visit to the hospitals, prisons, reformatory, protective, charitable and other institutions of Rome and other European cities. After these introductory remarks he spoke of Europe as he found it on his late tour. He said that he had been to Naples, examined its hospitals, asylums, schools and prisons; had visited Puteoli, where St. Paul landed; drove around the country, through groves of orange, lemon, fig and olive trees; wandered among the ruins of Pompeii; climbed Vesuvius and stood on the edge of the crater during three eruptions which made the mountain tremble, while the lava poured down its side not a hundred steps from him. Almost every mile of the journey from there to Rome was marked by a monument of some kind, reminding one of some important historical event. He visited Rome, not so much to see the ruins of her departed magnificence and glory, as to witness the effect of Roman Catholicism upon those who received the word of the Pope and the decrees of the Romish Church as more binding than the Bible itself, and who dared not question the infallibility of the Church, or oppose its power. There, he said, he saw its withering, blighting curse. It had robbed the people of civil and religious liberty, and crushed them beneath a load of ignorance and superstition. They believed what the priest taught, however absurd. They rendered homage to the bones and garments which they were told once belonged to some whom they called saints. They worshipped the saints more frequently and devoutly than they did the Savior. As an illustration of this fact, he recited the official list of relics in the Church of St. Praxide. Rome contained a population of 175,000 to 200,000. The intelligence and the enterprise of the people were seen in the fact that they had but two daily newspapers, each of which was about the size of one page of our leading City journals. The morality of the people could be seen in the fact that every fourth child born there was a child of shame.

He repeated that these things were, in his opinion, due to the withering, blighting influence of the Church of Rome. He had intended, he said, to speak also of Dr. MUHLBERG's orphan establishment in England, and Dr. NOTTS' in Belfast, but the time was too short and he must conclude.

Mr. OLIVER DYER was then introduced. He said that all had probably heard of JOHN ALLEN, "The Wickedest Man in New-York," who had for years past kept a dance-house in Water street. He was happy to be able to announce that ALLEN, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, had closed his dance-house, never to open it again. [Applause.] ALLEN had declared that he never would resort to such a mode of livelihood again if he was reduced to carry a hod. ALLEN was present to speak for himself and would address them.

JOHN ALLEN then came forward, and after apologizing for being unable to speak at length in public, said that he was happy to be able to confirm all that Mr. DYER had said. His house was closed at midnight on Saturday, and a prayer-meeting had been held in the very room in which so many scenes of dissipation had taken place. It should never, so help him God, be opened again. [Applause.] He was very sorry for the errors of his past life, and it should be his endeavor to atone for them in the future. [Applause.]

After short addresses by Dr. WARD, Mr. ARNOLD, and others, the audience dispersed.

Armenian Sermon at Dr. Burchard's Church.

Rev. PARREGH VARTOOKIAN, of Constantinople, an Armenian gentleman, converted by American missionaries to the Presbyterian faith, arrived a few days ago in this country, with the view of finding a location in the Southern States for a colony of 200 Armenian families. He was requested by a few Armenian residents of this City to address them, and the lecture room of Dr. BURCHARD's Presbyterian Church, in Thirteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was availed of for the purpose. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a couple of dozen Armenian gentlemen assembled there, entirely unaccompanied by ladies. They had exchanged the long black robe and high crowned cap of their native land for the unpicturesque modern costume, and resembled the great mass of Southern Europeans. They might have been taken for Frenchmen, Spaniards or Italians. Several were regularly featured and strikingly handsome. A tendency to aquiline noses was observable. Mr. VARTOOKIAN is a short gentleman, without the facial characteristics of his hearers, and might have passed for an American. The service was conducted on the Presbyterian model, and the prayers were of Presbyterian length. The sermon of the reverend gentleman, as translated to our reporters, alluded to the considerable number of Protestanized Armenians at Constantinople, and their desire to live in a land of religious toleration, where a more extended communion with those of their own faith could be enjoyed. American missionaries had pointed to the United States as that promised land, and as being one that offered a climate in its southern section corresponding with that of the Mediterranean. The speaker expresses himself happy to receive any suggestions toward carrying out his views.

Street Preaching by Rev. S. H. Tyng—Services at the New Mission Room.

Rev. S. H. TYNG preached another of his outdoor sermons at the Houston-street-square yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. His theme was the "Woman healed of her twelve years' sickness" by the Savior. The crowd numbered about two thousand persons, and not only was the square filled, but the neighboring roof-tops and windows exhibited many serious and anxious faces. These street meetings are under the auspices of the New-York City Mission, a society doing glorious work for the great masses unreached by our ordinary church services. Mr. TYNG announced that he would preach at the same time and place next Sabbath. The singing was ably conducted by Mr. TYNG's "Church choir leader," Mr. GEO. S. WEEKS, who kindly officiated at the opening service of the new Mission Room, No. 70 Columbia-street, at 8 P. M., when fully five hundred people were addressed by Rev. GEO. J. MINGIN, (Superintendent City Mission,) from St. Mark, 3, v., in which he made an effectionately earnest appeal to his deeply interested hearers to "come to the Savior" and be healed, as did the "man with the withered hand" mentioned in the text. At the close of the service more than a dozen adults responded to the invitation to "arise for prayer." Rev. A. C. ROE (Secretary Christian Commission) addressed an attentive audience of between seven and eight hundred people who had been unable to find standing room inside, from the front porch of the Mission.

Open-Air Temperance Meeting.

The Union Temperance Society, connected with the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, held a meeting in the open air yesterday afternoon, on the corner of Grand-street and East Broadway. The services were opened by singing, after which Mr. J. B. MCCOY spoke, followed by Mr. DUNSCOMB and Rev. JOHN LYLE. Singing succeeded each discourse. A large attendance was gradually collected. The Society is connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, and holds services every Friday evening at the church corner of Market and Henry streets.

The B'nai Berith Association.

The members of the B'nai Berith Association held an annual meeting at their headquarters, No. 56 Orchard-street, yesterday; Dr. S. WAKEMAN in the chair. The meeting was simply a formal one, and the only document read was that proposed by the Secretary, which exhibited the financial condition of the Society. The receipts for the year ending July 1, 1868, were $23,710 73; expenses, $28,001 73 leaving a balance in the Treasury of $927 58. In the course of the proceedings the former treasurer, Mr. NATHAN BACHMAN, was made the recipient of an engrossed copy of complimentary resolutions on the events of his retirement from office. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: For President, Dr. S. Waterman; Treasurer, Mr. Isaac Lederer; Messenger, S. Strouss; Finance Committee, Mark Waseh, Louis Weider and Isaac Lichtenberg.

Republican Meetings in Prospect in New-Jersey.

Within the first two weeks of September, meetings in support of GRANT and COLFAX will be held at the places named, and be addressed by the speakers whose names appear below:

Major JAMES HAGGERTY will speak at Greenville this evening and Plainfield, Sept. 3.

Hon. A. W. TENNEY will speak at New-Brunswick, Sept. 2; at Paterson, Sept. 3, and at Clarksville, Hunterdon County, Sept. 8.

Major Z. K. PANGBORN will speak at Camden, Sept. 3; at Clarksville, Hunterdon County, Sept. 8; at Morristown, Sept. 10.

Major-Gen. ALFRED PLEASANTON will speak at Paterson, Sept. 3.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE is expected to speak at Morristown, Sept. 10.

Hon. B. R. NOBLE will speak at Paramus, Sept. 1; at Hackensack, Sept. 3.

BENJAMIN VAN RIPER, Esq., will speak at Perth Amboy this evening.

Gen. THOMAS M. HITE will speak at Newark, Sept. 7.

JOHN Y. FOSTER, Esq., will speak at Belvidere, Sept. 1; at Woodbury, Sept. 2; at Somerville, Sept. 3.

Hon. JOHN I. BLAIR will speak at Morristown, Sept. 10.

Capt. A. S. CLOKE will speak at Jersey City, Sept. 3; at Hudson City, Sept. 7.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS will speak at Newton, Sept. 1.

Hon. F. T. FRELINGHUYSEN will speak at Newton, Sept. 1; at Plainfield, Sept. 3; at Morristown, Sept. 10.

S. M. HEWLETT, Esq., will speak at Washington, Middlesex County, Sept. 1; at May's Landing, Sept. 8.

Dr. DVAID BELL, editor of the *Irish Republic*, will speak at Rahway, Sept. 3.

Hon. S. B. LUCHER, of Brooklyn, will speak at Rahway, Sept. 3.

Col. CHARLES E. MOSS, of Missouri, will speak at Hudson City, Sept. 7.

Dastardly Outrage in the Central Park.

Officer KENNEDY and others of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested CHARLES NEVILLE and JAMES MALCOLM, yesterday afternoon, on the complaint of Mrs. SARGENT, aged 57 years, who accused the prisoners of having committed an outrage upon her in the Central Park. From her statement it appears that Mrs. SARGENT and HARRIET GIVESON hired a hack early in the afternoon for the purpose of going round the Park. When they had enjoyed themselves to their satisfaction, they left the Park and hired another hack, to go home. NEVILLE insisted in getting inside the coach, and MALCOLM jumped up to a seat beside the driver. Instead of the hack going down town to Varick-street, however, the driver proceeded to the transverse road, near Sixty-fifth-street, stopping under the second bridge, where the two prisoners committed the outrage complained of. Mrs. SARGENT's companion succeeded in escaping from the coach. After the outrage Mrs. SARGENT was pushed out of the vehicle, and the ruffians drove off. Information was given to the Police, with such a description as led to their arrest. The prisoners were fully identified. The driver of the vehicle was not arrested. The case will be investigated by Justice KELLY to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue Sunday evening, Aug. 30, 1868, from foot of Whitehall-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, age about 25 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. Had brown hair. Had on gray striped pants, blue flannel shirt, gray knit undershirt, gray knit drawers, white cotton socks and shoes. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

ACCIDENTS.—CHARLES LOEBENSTEIN, of No. 364 East Houston-street, was run over by a coach driven by THOS. DOYLE....JOHN MEISENHEIMER, of No. 127 Willett-street, aged 9 years, was instantly killed by a pile of lumber falling on him at the foot of Stanton-street....JOHN CLARK, aged 30, of Newtown, L. I., was seriously injured by falling from his wagon while intoxicated.

A quarrel occurred in the yard of No. 41 Oliver-st., between JOHN VAIL and BRIDGET LARKIN, when the woman was cut on the hand with a knife by the man VAIL. The wound is not dangerous. VAIL was arrested.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Evergreen-avenue, E. D., was laid with the usual ceremonies. Rev. Mr. FLUTH, of East New-York; Rev. Mr. K[illegible] and Rev. Mr. BADEN took part in the exercises. The new edifice will be forty-four feet front and seventy feet in depth.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named HENRY GOODMAN was arrested by an officer of the Forty-sixth Precinct for assaulting a colored youth named WM. A. CARR with a tumbler, in a house in Leonard-street, E. D. CARR's head was badly but not dangerously cut.

THE EXCISE LAW.—JOHN DOHLING, a grocer, doing business at the corner of North Ninth and Fourth streets, E. D., was yesterday arrested by Officer NASH for selling beer without a license. DOHLING was admitted to bail by Justice VOORHIES.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29—11:15 A. M.

The following are the first prices made at the Stock Exchange this forenoon:

Consols for Money	94
Consols for Account	94
United States Five-twenties (1862)	72
Illinois Centrals	91¼
Erie Shares	31¼
Atlantic and Great Western	39¾

The entire list of American Securities is firm, but quiet. Bonds are ¼ higher than at the close last evening.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The Bourse is firmer. Rentes closed last evening at 70f. 82c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 29—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady, but with considerable activity. The sales, to-day, of all sorts are estimated at about 12,000 bales. The following are the opening figures:

Middling Uplands	11
Middling Orleans	11¼

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oat, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 59s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29—11:15 A. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar quiet and steady at 25s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for refined; 11¼d. for spirits. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Cakes, £12 ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 29—2 P. M.

Consols closed at 94, for both money and the account.

American Securities closed quiet and steady, at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	72¾
Erie Railway Shares	31
Illinois Central	91¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 29.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 29—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady, at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ 304 lbs. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

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ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed active an ⅛ higher; the last prices were made at 75⅝ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

The Bourse closed firmer; Rentes, 70 francs 90 centimes.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

Petroleum closed heavy and 1 franc lower in price; Standard White, 48 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 29—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed steady, but not quite active. The total sales to-day of all sorts have been 15,000 bales, and not 12,000, as stated in a previous dispatch.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

The market for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard is easier at 7@7¼ reals ℔ arrobe. Nos. 15 to 20 are dull at 8@9 reals.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 96,000 bushels; Corn, 395,000 bushels; Oats, 402,000 bushels; Barley, 8,600 bushels; Flour, 9,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 37,000 bushels. The total receipts of grain during the week were 1,900,000 bushels, and of Flour 51,000 bbls. The shipments of grain for the same period were 100,000 bushels. Estimated to be afloat on canals for tide water from Buffalo and Oswego—Wheat, 320,000 bushels; Corn, 1,100,000 bushels; Oats, 577,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer; Wheat, 15½c.; Corn, 13c.; Oats, 9¼c.@9½c., to New-York. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring nominal at $1 86@$1 88; sales of No. 1 Racine at $1 99; Amber Ohio at $2 17; Amber Michigan at $2 18; White Michigan at $2 30@$2 32½; Red Wabash at $2 10. The foregoing were for small parcels. CORN dull but firm; sales 50,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 13. OATS quiet and lower, closing weak; sales 30,000 bushels Western at 65c.@66c. RYE nominal at $1 45; no demand. BARLEY inactive and unchanged. MESS PORK steady at $30 for heavy. LARD dull at 18¼c. HIGHWINES nominal.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR is in active demand, which exceeds the supply; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 3,100 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 90, 360 bushels Toledo Spring at $1 95, and 600 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 25. CORN very scarce and wanted: nominally $1 16 for No. 1. OATS held at 70c.@71c. for Western. BARLEY held generally above the views of buyers; sales, 5,000 bushels Canadian at $1 76. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $33@$34; Shipstuffs, $37@$38; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn and Barley, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson, $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—17,700 bushels Wheat, 21,600 bushels Oats, 31,000 bushels Barley, and 97,700 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—11,600 bushels Wheat, 19,200 bushels Barley, 1,600 bushels Rye, and 621,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR more active, at $5 60@$9 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT more active and declined 1c.; No. 1, $1 73@$1 76; No. 2, $1 61. CORN declined ½c.@¾c.; No. 1, 99½c.@99¾c.; No. 2, 98½c.@99c. OATS quiet and declined 1c.@1½c.; sales at $1 25½c. for No. 1 in store. BARLEY declined 2c.@2½c.; No. 2, $1 53@$1 54. HIGHWINES dull and nominal. MESS PORK firm, at $29 50. LARD dull and nominal at 18½c.@18¾c. Sweet pickled HAMS, 18c. in bbls. Shoulders 11¾c., loose. CATTLE dull and nominal; Hogs, $9@$9 37½c. for light; $9 75@$10 65 for Medium to Choice. FREIGHTS active. RECEIPTS—12,500 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat, 184,000 bushels Corn, 147,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

TOBACCO dull. COTTON heavy. FLOUR—Extra, $7@$7 50; Double Extra, $8@$9 50; Treble Extra and Fancy, $10@$13. WHEAT heavy; Red Fall, $1 90@$2 15; Prime to Choice, $2 20@$2 35. CORN heavy at 89c.@92c. OATS heavy, 50c.@55c. the latter for Fancy White. BARLEY, $1 75@$1 85 for Prime to Choice Spring. RYE firmer at $1 13@$1 15. PORK dull, $29 25@$29 50. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 13¾c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. LARD retails at 18¼c. for Choice tierce; 19¼c.@20c. for keg. CATTLE, $3 25@$5, gross. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON steady; Middling, 30½c.@31½c. PETROLEUM feverish and nominal. COFFEE firmer; Laguayra 16c.@16½c. in gold, Rio 13c.@16½c. in gold. FLOUR dull; low grades declined 50c.; sales 600 bbls. Superfine at $6 50, Northwestern Extra Family $9@$11, Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $10@$12 50, Fancy $13@$14. WHEAT dull, ranging from $2 10@$2 35 for Damp and Prime Red, $2 40@$2 65 for White. RYE, $1 60 for Pennsylvania, $1 40 for Southern. CORN scarce; Yellow $1 25@$1 27, Mixed Western $1 23@$1 25. OATS steady at 65c.@72c. for Southern and Pennsylvania. PROVISIONS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—White Michigan, $2 16½; White Wabash, $2 50; No. 2 White Wabash, $2 16; Amber Illinois $2 15; Amber Michigan, $2 07@$2 10; No. 1 Red, $2; No. 2, $1 90; No. 1 Spring, $1 76. CORN declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 and Michigan, $1 04½@$1 05; White, $1 06; Yellow, $1 05½. OATS shade lower; No. 1, 56½c.@57c. RYE declined 5c.; sales at $1 25. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 29,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Rye.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 96 bales; sales, 15 bales; exports, 488 bales, coastwise. Sterling Exchange, 157@158½. New-York Sight Exchange ¾ premium. Gold, 143¼. FLOUR, SUGAR and MOLASSES, only a retail jobbing trade; prices nominal. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 10. OATS steady at 65c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY, $24@$26. PORK dull at $30 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. LARD steady; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 22c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR is in good demand, principally for export. The market is firm at $5 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 95. Legal Tenders, 70¼. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $52; Belcher, $160; Cholar, $180; Crown Point, $186; Confidence, $35; Gould & Curry, $105; Hale & Norcross, $85; Imperial, $118; Kentuck, $430; Lady Bryan, $20; Overman, $80; Savage, $114; Yellow Jacket, $1,350.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

TOBACCO—Sales 39 hhds. at full rates; Lugs to Medium, $7 25@$15 25; Virginia, $18; Superfine FLOUR, $7. WHEAT—Red, $2@$2 05. CORN—Shelled, in bulk, 90c. OATS, 48c. MESS PORK, $29 25. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; LARD—Tierce, 18½c. WHISKY—Raw, $1 25 for copper; one year old, $1 50@$1 75 in bond.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR firmer; Family, $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT firm and quiet; No. 1, $2. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY steady; No. 1 Spring, $2; Fall, $2 20@$2 25. COTTON steady at 29½c. WHISKY 65c., in bond. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK, $29. LARD neglected; sales at 18¾c.@18½c. BUTTER steady. Gold, 144¾, buying.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 74 for No. 1; $1 63½ for No. 2. OATS nominal at 25c. for No. 2. CORN nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 3,900 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON dull; Middling nominally 30c. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged, but market favors buyers. WHEAT dull; Good to Prime, $2 25@$2 45; Choice, $2 50@$2 65. CORN firm; Prime White, $1 23@$1 25. OATS dull; Good to Choice, 65c.@73c. RYE dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm at yesterday's quotations.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON—None; receipts 1 bale; export, none; FLOUR nominal. WHEAT scarce. CORN, 95c. OATS, 57½c.@60c. MESS PORK, $30. LARD, 18½c.@20½c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@18¼c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON market quiet; sales 75 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 31 bales; exports from this port via Savannah are included in exports from here for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 29.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 39½c.; New-York Casks, 40½c. RESIN quiet but steady; No. 2, $2 10@$2 20; No. 1, $3@$4. TAR nominal at $2 60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON dull; sales, 1 bale new at 31c.; Middlings, nominal at 28c.@28½c.; receipts, 33 bales; exports—coastwise, 280 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON quiet, and unsettled; no sales; receipts, 14 bales; exports, 252 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 29.

COTTON market dull; nominally 28c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Stocks firm; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 45¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 144¾.

(Advertisement.)

Like magic in its wonderful truthfulness and certainty of action. GEO. H. CHASE, West 34th-st. On the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Germania	Aug. 19	Hamburg	New-York
France	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York
Columbia	Aug. 21	Glasgow	New-York
Java	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York
Celta	Aug. 22	London	New-York
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York
America	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg
Cuba	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Sept. 3	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Sept. 5	New-York	Glasgow
Bellona	Sept. 5	New-York	London
Pereire	Sept. 5	New-York	Havre
Arago	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Arizona	Sept. 1	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	Sept. 3	New-York	Havana
Dakota	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 11 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 1 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 30—*In the steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool and Halifax*—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Magee, Dr. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Meilhunn, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ritchie, Wm. Thompson, Mrs. G. Gabrielson, Mrs. Ann Taylor, John Smith, M. Romayne, Daniel Shaw, Mrs. Lizzie Fox and 2 sons, Mrs. John Grele, Mrs. Ann Courtagney, Thos. Nicholson, Wilhelm D. Haas. *From Halifax*—Miss Chittenden, Mrs. A. K. Dorell, Mrs. Henry, H. Hyde, Mrs. Avery Williams, G. Hackstaff, Mrs. Judge Jackson, Rev. Wm. Davies and wife, Frank Anderson.

AUG. 30—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen*—Emma Endrich, Amalia Forgicha, Aug. Heitmann, Chas. Lyman, G. Kerkhoff, family and servant, Florentine Braun, Charlotte Braun, W. P. Ward, H. Perry, Marie Schaerberg and child, H. Von Schwartzmann, G. Biebinger and family, A. Varber, Elise Hameister, E. Lipmannsohn and family, J. Wolf, W. Hoffmann and wife, Magdalene Keipp, D. Frankel, H. Kramer, Max Hackmann, B. Gross, J. Dreyer, F. Grimm, Marg. Helmrichs and child, Nathan Frey, Herm. Ringe, John Huner and family, Louis Schnitz, family and servant; Jos. Reichmann, M. Herzberg and son, Mrs. Wm. Denneler and child, C. L. Geise and family, M. Beute, M. Roessler and wife, Jno. Friessman, Elizabeth Friessman, Caroline Sleischott, J. Fisher, Geo. Bottcher and wife, J. Vogel and wife, Rosa Kaufman, J. B. Pruns, E. Kromer, B. Liss and family, M. Kern and wife, Amalie Kern, John Zapp, Chas. Fischer, G. Mahlstedt, J. Fischer, Dr. J. Koch and others in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Francisco, from Vera Cruz—Juan Rios, Thomas Price, Pierre Barard and Henry Kienert. Also Capt. J. N. Hume and first and second mates and 7 seamen, late from the bark Chilton.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 25 | Sun sets..... 6 34 | Moon sets.... 3 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 20 | Gov. Island. 7 09 | Hell Gate.... 8 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 30.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool Aug. 15, Queenstown 17th, and Halifax 27th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 19, 469 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool. 20th, 578 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 24th, lat. 48 54, lon. 44 40, passed an iceberg. 28th, 7 miles west of Sambro, passed steamship Etna, hence for Halifax and Liverpool.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans Aug. 22, and Southwest Pass 23d, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Aug. 27, lat. 32 52, lon. 77 8, signalized a Dutch bark showing Nos. 7349, third distg. pendant, bound N.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co. Aug. 29, passed brig Camilla, from Norfolk for West Indies, going out of Hampton Roads.

Steamship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Southampton Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship San Francisco, Deaken, Vera Cruz Aug. 20, and Sisal 23d, with mdse. and 13 passengers to F. Alexandre & Son.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Tillie, Deering, Galveston Aug. 15, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer United States, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Ilva, (of Tortola,) Berry, Maracaibo, July 25, and the Bar Aug. 5, with coffee and cocoa and 1 passenger to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Has had light southerly winds and calms the entire passage. Sld. in co. with schr. Grasmere, (formerly schr. Joseph Long,) for Boston. Aug. 21, lat. 26 26 lon. 74 48, passed bark Cuba, steering W. Left in port bark Teresa, for New-York, ldg., brig Nile, for do.

Bark Princess Alexandria, ——, St. Croix 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras; had light S. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig Hermes, (of Turk's Island,) Blackert, Laguayra 20 ds., with coffee and hides and 1 passenger to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had calms and N. E. winds the entire passage. Left in port brig Jenny, for New-York next day. The port of Puerto Cabello is at the present time blockaded by the river force of the Government.

Brig J. Titus, (of Bermuda,) Lovejoy, Nuevitas 15 ds., with sugar and molasses and 1 passenger to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had calms and light N. E. winds the entire passage; left in port brig Tally Ho and bark Vicenta for New-York in a few days; brig Etta, Tucker, for Philadelphia, ldg.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat,) Renauld, Guaymas 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Morrison & Phillips. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had calms and light N. E. winds the entire passage. Left in port brig Iris (of Arichat) for New-York in 5 ds.

Brig Atlanta, (of Turk's Island,) Andrews, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Wilson & Asmuth. Has had fine weather and light southerly winds the entire passage. Left in port bark Mary Lucretia, for Boston in 3 ds.

Brig Abby Ellen, (of Belfast, Me.,) Orcott, Saltilla River, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Wilder & Son; vessel to Howe, White & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Mary Roosevelt, for Boston.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Irving, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swaine.

Brig Idalia, (of Georgetown,) Gordon, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Omega, (of Sydney, N. S.,) McGinniss, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Cook, Cienfuegos, 20 days, with sugar and 1 passenger to Fowler & Jova. Has had N. and N. E. winds, with heavy sea, the first part of the passage, and has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras. Aug. 17, Martin V. Evans, aged 30 years, of Indian River, Del., died at sea of inflammation of the bowels.

Schr. Arthur, (of New-Haven,) Leete, Brazos, Texas, 27 days, with hides and wood, and 2 passengers to J. H. Woodhouse & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Wanata, Halsey, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.; vessel to Geo. Sparrow. Aug. 29, 45 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, saw a spar of a vessel.

Schr. Lena, Hume, (of Eastport,) Appleby, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to John Boyntons Sons & Co. Aug. 26, off Cape Cod, spoke ship Continental, strg. W.

Schr. Goodwill, Roberts, of and from Nassau 7 ds., with old iron, sponge, &c., and 13 passengers to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Davis, Little River, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and 2 passengers to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Marshall, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Edward, (of Arichat,) Girvir, Glace Bay 23 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Baker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia, Ellen, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. A. Peters, McGinnis, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alquirar, Varnum, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. G. L. Lewis, Rockport, with stone to Gaydelt & Co.

Schr. Silver Bell, Reynolds, Jonesboro, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. William, Wood, Ellsworth, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Flash, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to Boone & Lamphear.

Schr. Frigate Bird, Holder, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Minnie, Farrow, Newbern, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to A. T. Bruce & Co.

Schr. Dolphin, Wahab, Rose Bay, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Benton & Son.

Schr. Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with resin to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Kalmar, Simmons, Calais, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. J. Paine, Britts, Hallowell, with stone to Crowell & Paine.

Schr. Iona, Kandale, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Wells, Portland, Conn., with stone to T. Ryan.

Schr. Freedom, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Clair, Glace Bay 13 ds., with coal to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Tyrone, Curtis, Cherryfield, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Providence.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, New-London.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Essex, Conn.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Roby, Alexandria.

Schr. D. A. Berry, Voorhees, Virginia.

Schr. Susan E. Jayne, Hollands, Virginia.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Bowker, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

Schr. James T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Penn, New-London.

Schr. Escort, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Undine, Martin, Portland, for Baltimore.

Schr. San Luis, Weber, Wareham.

Schr. G. W. Purnell, Marshall, Stamford.

Schr. Z. Stratton, McFadden, Essex, Conn.

Schr. Angel, Chase, Providence.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Pendleton, Boston.

Schr. Victor, Fish, Nantucket.

Schr. Emma, Fitch, Nantucket.

Schr. Freestone, Harrison, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Annie, Lester, Roslyn.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Fall River.

Schr. Hane, Carter, Greenwich.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Holt, Norwich.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Alexandria.

Schr. Oceanus, Satterly, Alexandria, for Hudson.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Alexandria.

Schr. John T. Williams, Newberry, Georgetown.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Edwin Watson, Cramer, Alexandria.

Schr. Tunis De Pew, Crittenden, Virginia.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Alexandria.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Vail, Virginia.

Schr. John Collins, Cox, Virginia.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset—Wind light N. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 30—Arr. steamer Tripoli, from Liverpool; brigs Aristas, from Surinam; Abbey, Gonaives; James Baker, Zaza; Fannie Lincoln, Cienfuegos; Reporter, Elizabethport; Pomsett, Guatamo; schrs. Crescent Lodge, White Sea and H. Prescott, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 30—Sld. bark Cecilia, from Liverpool, with salt for Charleston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29—Cld. bark Prospero, for Capetown, with 2,220 bbls. flour and 8,000 sacks wheat. This last shipment makes a total of 70,600 sacks wheat sent to that port from San Francisco during the present season.

The bark Gen. Cobb, which went ashore on Blossom Rock Aug. 6, got off, and has been towed to the Dry Docks for repairs.

Sld. ship St. James, for Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks wheat; Hoogly, for Liverpool, and Celestial, for Sydney.

Miscellaneous.

The New-York Submarine Wrecking Company's steamer Philip, Capt. Hazzard, has gone to Philadelphia, having in tow the three-masted schrs. Florence Shay and Nameless, to load at that port; she will then proceed to Wilmington for the ship Hattie & Bessie, to tow her to this port.

Marine Disasters.

The steamship San Francisco reports that the bark Chilton touched on Alvarado Bar, where she was loading mahogany, and when off Sisal, on her way to New-York, on the 1st of August, she began to leak so badly that the Captain was compelled to run her ashore to prevent her sinking in deep water. The vessel and cargo were only partly insured. Both were sold at public auction on the 20th of August, the vessel bringing $700, and the cargo $4,500.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1868.

LIGHTHOUSE AT SMITH'S POINT, VIRGINIA, MOUTH OF POTOMAC RIVER, CHESAPEAKE BAY.—Official notice is hereby given that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected on Smith's Point Shoal, mouth of Potomac River.

The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of Sept. 9, 1868, (and every evening thereafter,) at which time the light-vessel now marking the station, as well as the temporary light-vessel moored close to the lighthouse for the protection of the work during its progress, will be withdrawn.

The lighthouse stands on the edge of the shoal in 12 feet of water, mean tide, with from 4 to 6 fathoms within 150 yards of it to the eastward, and 2 fathoms on the shoal extending about one mile all round from N. W. by westward to S. W.

The iron work of the foundation is painted red, the superstructure is painted white.

The illuminating apparatus is a 3½ order Fresnel lens, showing a fixed white light illuminating the entire horizon.

The focal plane is elevated 38 feet above ordinary sea-level, and the light should be seen in clear weather a distance of about 11 nautical miles.

A fog-bell, to be rung by machinery, and arranged to be struck uniformly at intervals of 15 seconds, is attached to the lighthouse on its eastern side.

Vessels passing up or down the bay or into Potomac River, and having from 12 to 14 feet draft of water, may approach the lighthouse safely to within a distance of 250 yards. Vessels of heavier draft should give it a berth of one-third of a mile.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, Aug. 12, brig Nellie, to sail for New-York in 3 days.

DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
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IMPORTANT
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GREAT REDUCTION in PRICES---to take place on and after this date.
MERCHANTS purchasing the Duplex Skirts THIS FALL CAN SELL to any LADY, RICH or POOR, the CHEAPEST and BEST Hoop Skirt for LESS MONEY than ever before; ALL MADE with a New and Elegant two-inch TAPE, SURPASSING anything EVER before offered.
ALSO, our Superior SINGLE STEEL SKIRTS, the largest assortment in this City, and CHEAP as the Cheapest. EVERY MERCHANT who buys Skirts is solicited to a careful inspection of our stock. BUY no more trash when you can get the BEST STEEL SPRING made for the SAME MONEY.
SAMPLE ROOM OPEN AT 7 o'clock EVERY MORNING. Call and examine them. You will LOSE no TIME or MONEY by spending Five minutes in our SAMPLE ROOM; then BUY where YOU CAN DO the best.
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We desire to call the attention of Watch-buyers to the very fine Watches made by the
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